

每月天氣摘要

二零二四年五月

Monthly Weather Summary

May 2024

目錄

	頁
1. 二零二四年五月天氣回顧	1
2. 二零二四年五月影響北太平洋西部和南海的熱帶氣旋	10
3. 二零二四年五月每日天氣圖	13
4. 二零二四年五月氣象觀測資料	29

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
1. Weather Review of May 2024	2
2. Tropical Cyclones over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in May 2024	10
3. Daily Weather Maps for May 2024	13
4. Meteorological Observations for May 2024	29

二零二四年六月出版

香港天文台編製
香港九龍彌敦道134A

1. 除特別列明外，所有時間均以協調世界時加八小時為準。
2. 除特別列明外，所有氣象要素數值均在香港天文台錄得。
3. 因惡劣天氣引致的人命傷亡及財物損毀數字是由各政府部門提供或根據報章報導輯錄。



Published: June 2024

Prepared and published by : Hong Kong Observatory,
134A Nathan Road,
Kowloon,
Hong Kong.

1. Unless otherwise stated, all times given are 8 hours ahead of Co-ordinated Universal Time (UTC).
2. Values of meteorological elements are those recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory, unless otherwise specified.
3. Figures of damage and casualties caused by weather phenomena are compiled from press reports and information provided by other government departments.

知識產權公告

本刊物的所有內容，包括但不限於所有資料、地圖、文本、圖像、圖畫、圖片、照片、視像，以及數據或其他資料的匯編(下稱「資料」)，均受知識產權保護。資料的知識產權由香港特別行政區政府(下稱「政府」)擁有，或經資料的知識產權擁有人授予政府，為本刊物預期的所有目的而處理該等資料。任何人如欲使用資料作非商業用途，均須遵守《香港天文台刊物資料的使用條件(非商業用途)》的條款和條件(可於此網頁瀏覽：<https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/publica/non-commercialuse.htm>)。此外，除非擬議用途符合《香港天文台刊物資料的使用條件(商業用途)》的條款和條件(可於此網頁瀏覽：<https://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/publica/commercialuse.htm>)，並事先取得香港天文台(下稱「天文台」)代表政府所給予的書面授權，否則資料一律嚴禁用作商業用途。如有任何查詢，請以電郵(電郵地址：mailbox@hko.gov.hk)、傳真(+852 2311 9448)或郵遞方式與天文台聯絡。

免責聲明

本刊物載列的資料由政府轄下的天文台編製，只供一般參考。政府雖已盡力確保該等資料準確，但政府(包括其僱員及代理人)對於本網站所載資料的準確性、可用性、完整性、是否侵權、可靠性、安全性、適時性、適用性或效用，概不作出明確或暗示的保證、聲明或陳述；在中華人民共和國香港特別行政區法律許可的範圍內，對於任何因使用或不當使用或依據這些資料或不能使用這些資料所產生或與之相關的任何損失、毀壞、損害、傷害或死亡(除因政府或其僱員在受僱工作期間疏忽所引致的傷害或死亡外)，政府亦概不承擔任何法律責任(包括但不限於疏忽責任)、義務或責任。

政府保留權利，按其絕對酌情權隨時略去、刪除或編輯由其編製並載列於本刊物的一切資料，而無須給予任何理由或事先通知。使用者有責任自行評估本刊物所載的各項資料，並在根據該等資料行事之前，加以核實(例如參照原本發布的版本)和徵詢獨立意見。

Intellectual Property Rights Notice

All contents contained in this publication, including but not limited to all data, maps, text, graphics, drawings, diagrams, photographs, videos and compilation of data or other materials (the “Materials”) are subject to the intellectual property rights which are either owned by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (the “Government”) or have been licensed to the Government by the intellectual property rights’ owner(s) of the Materials to deal with such Materials for all the purposes contemplated in this publication. The use of the Materials for non-commercial purposes shall comply with all terms and conditions provided in the “Conditions of the Use of Materials available in the Hong Kong Observatory Publications for Non-commercial Purposes” (which can be found at: <https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/publica/non-commercialuse.htm>). Besides, the use of the Materials for commercial purposes is strictly prohibited unless all terms and conditions provided in the “Conditions of the Use of Materials available in the Hong Kong Observatory Publications for Commercial Purposes” (which can be found at <https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/publica/commercialuse.htm>) are complied with and prior written authorisation is obtained from the Hong Kong Observatory (the “Observatory”) for and on behalf of the Government. For enquiries, please contact the Observatory by email (mailbox@hko.gov.hk) or by facsimile (+852 2311 9448) or by post.

Disclaimer

The information contained in this publication is compiled by the Observatory of the Government for general information only. Whilst the Government endeavours to ensure the accuracy of this general information, the Government (including its servants and agents) makes no warranty, statement or representation, express or implied, with respect to the accuracy, availability, completeness, non-infringement, reliability, security, timeliness, appropriateness or usefulness of the information, contained herein, and in so far as permitted by the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, shall not have any legal liability (including but not limited to liability for negligence), obligation or responsibility for any loss, destruction, damages, injury or death (save and to the extent any such injury or death is caused by the negligence of the Government or any of its employees in the course of employment) howsoever arising out of or in connection with any use or misuse of or reliance on the information or inability to use such information. The Government reserves the right to omit, delete or edit, all information compiled by the Government in this publication at any time in its absolute discretion without giving any reason or prior notice. Users are responsible for making their own assessment of all information contained in this publication and are advised to verify such information by making reference, for example, to original publications and obtaining independent advice before acting upon it.

1. 二零二四年五月天氣回顧

二零二四年五月較正常多雲，而新界局部地區有大雨。五月平均雲量為百分之 83，較正常值百分之 76 多百分之 7。全月總雨量方面，雖然西貢部分地區錄得超過 700 毫米雨量，但天文台錄得的雨量只有 292.6 毫米，接近正常值的 290.6 毫米。本年首五個月的累積雨量為 582.1 毫米，稍低於同期正常值的 590.9 毫米。五月平均氣溫 26.0 度，稍低於正常值的 26.3 度。由於三月及四月氣溫遠較正常高，本年三月至五月的春季遠較正常溫暖。春季平均氣溫 24.5 度、平均最低氣溫 22.7 度及平均最高氣溫 27.0 度，分別是有記錄以來同期的第二高、其中一個第二高及第四高。

受一道低壓槽影響，五月一日早上本港天氣不穩定，有大驟雨及強烈狂風雷暴。本港普遍錄得超過 30 毫米雨量，而東部地區的雨量更超過 50 毫米。長洲亦錄得每小時超過 100 公里的猛烈陣風。在有雨的情況下，天文台氣溫於當日早上下降至全月最低的 22.4 度。受一股清勁至強風程度的偏東氣流影響，五月二日至三日本港大致多雲及有幾陣驟雨。

與南支西風槽相關的高空擾動於五月四日影響華南，加上顯著的低層輻合及高層輻散，當日雷雨持續影響珠江口一帶。五月四日本港大致多雲，有大驟雨及強烈狂風雷暴。本港多處錄得超過 100 毫米雨量，而將軍澳部分地區的雨量更超過 400 毫米。當日早上本港東部部分地區有特大暴雨，將軍澳錄得 145.5 毫米的一小時雨量。大雨亦令天文台需要發出本年首個紅色暴雨警告。此外，當日下午長洲泳灘曾錄得每小時約 110 公里的猛烈陣風。根據初步資料，本港有 16 宗水浸報告，當中西貢及將軍澳有 12 宗，而西貢區有 15 宗山泥傾瀉報告。在傾盆大雨期間，天文台氣溫於當日再度下降至全月最低的 22.4 度。

隨著高空擾動遠離，五月五日除早上有雷雨外，日間天氣好轉，短暫時間有陽光。在高空反氣旋影響下，五月六日日間大致天晴及炎熱。五月七日早上部分時間有陽光，但受一股偏東氣流影響，下午雲量增多，有幾陣驟雨及雷暴。該偏東氣流逐漸增強並繼續影響廣東沿岸，五月八日至十一日本港大致多雲及短暫時間有陽光。雖然五月十二日本港日間短暫時間有陽光及炎熱，但一道低壓槽於下午靠近華南沿岸並為本港部分地區帶來大驟雨及雷暴。沙田及西貢錄得超過 30 毫米雨量。隨著該低壓槽減弱，五月十三日驟雨減少，日間短暫時間有陽光。

隨著一股清勁至強風程度的偏東氣流於五月十三日晚上抵達本港，除當晚及翌日初時有幾陣驟雨外，五月十四日至十六日本港大致天晴。五月十六日日間非常乾燥，本港大部分地區的相對濕度曾下降至百分之 40 以下。五月十七日至十八日雲量增多。受一道在廣東沿岸地區徘徊的低壓槽及隨後的高空擾動影響，五月十九日至二十五日本港天氣轉為大致多雲，間中有驟雨及幾陣雷暴。五月二十一日的雨勢特別大，本港大部分地區錄得超過 50 毫米雨量，而大嶼山部分地區的雨量更超過 200 毫米。隨著高空擾動遠離，五月二十六日驟雨減少，下

午部分時間天色明朗。

受一股活躍偏南氣流影響，五月二十七日本港大致多雲，有驟雨及幾陣雷暴。另一道低壓槽於五月二十八日清晨橫過廣東沿岸，為本港帶來大驟雨及雷暴。本港多處錄得約 30 毫米雨量，而大埔及西貢的雨量更超過 50 毫米。隨著該低壓槽移至南海北部，當日日間本港天氣炎熱及短暫時間有陽光，天文台氣溫上升至全月最高的 32.0 度。受一股達強風程度的偏東氣流影響，五月二十九日本港乾燥及短暫時間有陽光。五月三十日本港大致多雲及有幾陣驟雨。與此同時，位於南海中北部的廣闊低壓區於當日下午增強為熱帶低氣壓，天文台發出今年首個熱帶氣旋警告信號。熱帶低氣壓於五月三十一日增強為熱帶風暴，並命名為馬力斯。隨著馬力斯靠近廣東西部沿岸，當日稍後本港天氣逐漸轉壞，間中有驟雨。當日本港大部分地區錄得超過 10 毫米雨量，而新界部分地區的雨量更超過 50 毫米。

二零二四年五月有兩個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

本月有二十一班航機因惡劣天氣須轉飛其他地方。表 1.1 載列本月發出及取消各種警告/信號的詳情。



1. The Weather of May 2024

May 2024 was characterised by cloudier-than-usual weather with localised heavy rain over parts of the New Territories. The mean amount of cloud in the month was 83 per cent, 7 per cent above the normal of 76 per cent. As for monthly rainfall, while over 700 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over parts of Sai Kung, the monthly rainfall recorded at the Observatory was only 292.6 millimetres, near the normal figure of 290.6 millimetres. The accumulated rainfall recorded in the first five months of the year was 582.1 millimetres, slightly below the normal figure of 590.9 millimetres for the same period. The monthly mean temperature of 26.0 degrees was slightly below the normal figure of 26.3 degrees. Attributable to the well-above-normal temperatures in March and April, spring this year from March to May was much warmer than usual. The mean temperature of 24.5 degrees, mean minimum temperature of 22.7 degrees and mean maximum temperature of 27.0 degrees were respectively the second, one of the second and the fourth highest on record for the same period.

Under the influence of a trough of low pressure, the weather of Hong Kong was unsettled with heavy showers and severe squally thunderstorms on the morning of May 1. More than 30 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over Hong Kong and rainfall even exceeded 50 millimetres over the eastern part of the territory. Violent gusts exceeding 100 kilometres per hour were also recorded at Cheung Chau. Under the rain, temperatures at the Observatory dropped to a minimum of 22.4 degrees in the morning of May 1, the lowest of the month. Affected by a fresh to strong easterly airstream, it was mainly cloudy with a few showers on May 2 and 3.

The upper-air disturbances associated with the southern branch of a westerly trough affected southern China on May 4. Coupled with a significant low-level convergence and upper-level divergence, persistent thundery showers affected the vicinity of the Pearl River Estuary areas on that day. Locally, it was mainly cloudy with heavy showers and severe squally thunderstorms on May 4. More than 100 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places and rainfall even exceeded 400 millimetres over parts of Tseung Kwan O on that day. There was exceptionally severe rainstorms over some areas in the eastern part of the territory in the morning with an hourly rainfall of 145.5 millimetres recorded at Tseung Kwan O. The heavy rain also necessitated the issuance of the first Red Rainstorm Warning Signal of the year. Moreover, violent gusts of about 110 kilometres per hour were once recorded at Cheung Chau Beach that afternoon. According to preliminary reports, there were 16 reports of flooding including 12 cases in Sai Kung and Tseung Kwan O and 15 reports of landslides in Sai Kung area. In the midst of the downpour, the temperature at the Observatory dropped to the month's lowest of 22.4 degrees again on that day.

With the departure of the upper-air disturbance, apart from thundery showers in the morning, the weather improved with sunny intervals during the day on May 5. Under the influence of an anticyclone aloft, it was mainly fine and hot during the day on May 6. While there were sunny periods on the morning of May 7, the weather became cloudier with a few showers and thunderstorms in the afternoon with the setting in of an easterly airstream. The easterly airstream strengthened gradually and continued to affect the coast of Guangdong, the local weather was mainly cloudy with sunny intervals from May 8 to 11. While the local weather was hot with sunny intervals during the day on May 12, a trough of low pressure edged closer to the coast of southern China and brought heavy showers and thunderstorms to some areas of Hong Kong in the afternoon. More than 30 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over Sha Tin and Sai Kung. With the weakening of the trough of low pressure, the weather became less showery with sunny intervals during the day on May 13.

With the setting in of a fresh to strong easterly airstream on the night of May 13, apart from a few showers on that night and at first the next day, the weather was mainly fine from May 14 to 16. It was very dry during the day on May 16 and the relative humidity over most parts of the territory once fell below 40 per cent. The weather turned cloudier on May 17 and 18. Affected by a trough of low pressure lingering over the coastal areas of Guangdong and the subsequent upper-air disturbance, the local weather became mainly cloudy with occasional showers and a few thunderstorms from May 19 to 25. The showers were particularly heavy on May 21. More than 50 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over most parts of the territory and rainfall even exceeded 200 millimetres over parts of Lantau Island. With the departure of the upper-air disturbance, the showers abated with bright periods on the afternoon of May 26.

Under the influence of an active southerly airstream, it was mainly cloudy with showers and a few thunderstorms on May 27. Another trough of low pressure moved across the coast of

Guangdong on the early morning of May 28 and brought heavy showers and thunderstorms to Hong Kong. Around 30 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places of the territory, and rainfall even exceeded 50 millimetres over Tai Po and Sai Kung. With the trough of low pressure moving to the northern part of the South China Sea, the local weather was hot with sunny intervals during the day on May 28 with the temperatures at the Observatory rising to a maximum of 32.0 degrees, the highest of the month. Affected by a strong easterly airstream, it was dry with sunny intervals on May 29. The weather was mainly cloudy with a few showers on May 30. Meanwhile, a broad area of low pressure over the central to northern part of the South China Sea strengthened into a tropical depression on the afternoon of May 30 and the Observatory issued the first tropical cyclone warning signal of this year. The tropical depression intensified into a tropical storm and was named Maliksi on May 31. With Maliksi edging towards the coast of western Guangdong, the local weather deteriorated gradually with occasional showers later that day. More than 10 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over most parts of the territory and rainfall even exceeded 50 millimetres over parts of the New Territories on that day.

Two tropical cyclones occurred over the South China Sea and the western North Pacific in May 2024.

During the month, 21 aircrafts were diverted due to adverse weather. Details of the issuance and cancellation of various warnings/signals in the month are summarized in Table 1.1.

表 1.1 二零二四年五月發出的警告及信號
Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in May 2024

熱帶氣旋警告信號

Tropical Cyclones Warning Signals

熱帶氣旋名稱 Name of Tropical Cyclone	信號 Signal Number	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
		日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
馬力斯 MALIKSI	1	30/5	1740	31/5	1640
	3	31/5	1640	1/6	1640

強烈季候風信號

Strong Monsoon Signal

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
28/5	2220	30/5	0900

暴雨警告信號

Rainstorm Warnings

顏色 Colour	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
黃色 Amber	1/5	0415	1/5	0700
黃色 Amber	4/5	0740	4/5	0855
紅色 Red	4/5	0855	4/5	1550
黃色 Amber	4/5	1550	4/5	2045
黃色 Amber	21/5	1000	21/5	1450
紅色 Red	21/5	1450	21/5	1600
黃色 Amber	21/5	1600	21/5	1630
黃色 Amber	24/5	1210	24/5	1320
黃色 Amber	27/5	0750	27/5	0900
黃色 Amber	28/5	0020	28/5	0215
黃色 Amber	31/5	1530	31/5	1700

山泥傾瀉警告

Landslip Warning

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
4/5	1030	5/5	0615

雷暴警告

Thunderstorm Warning

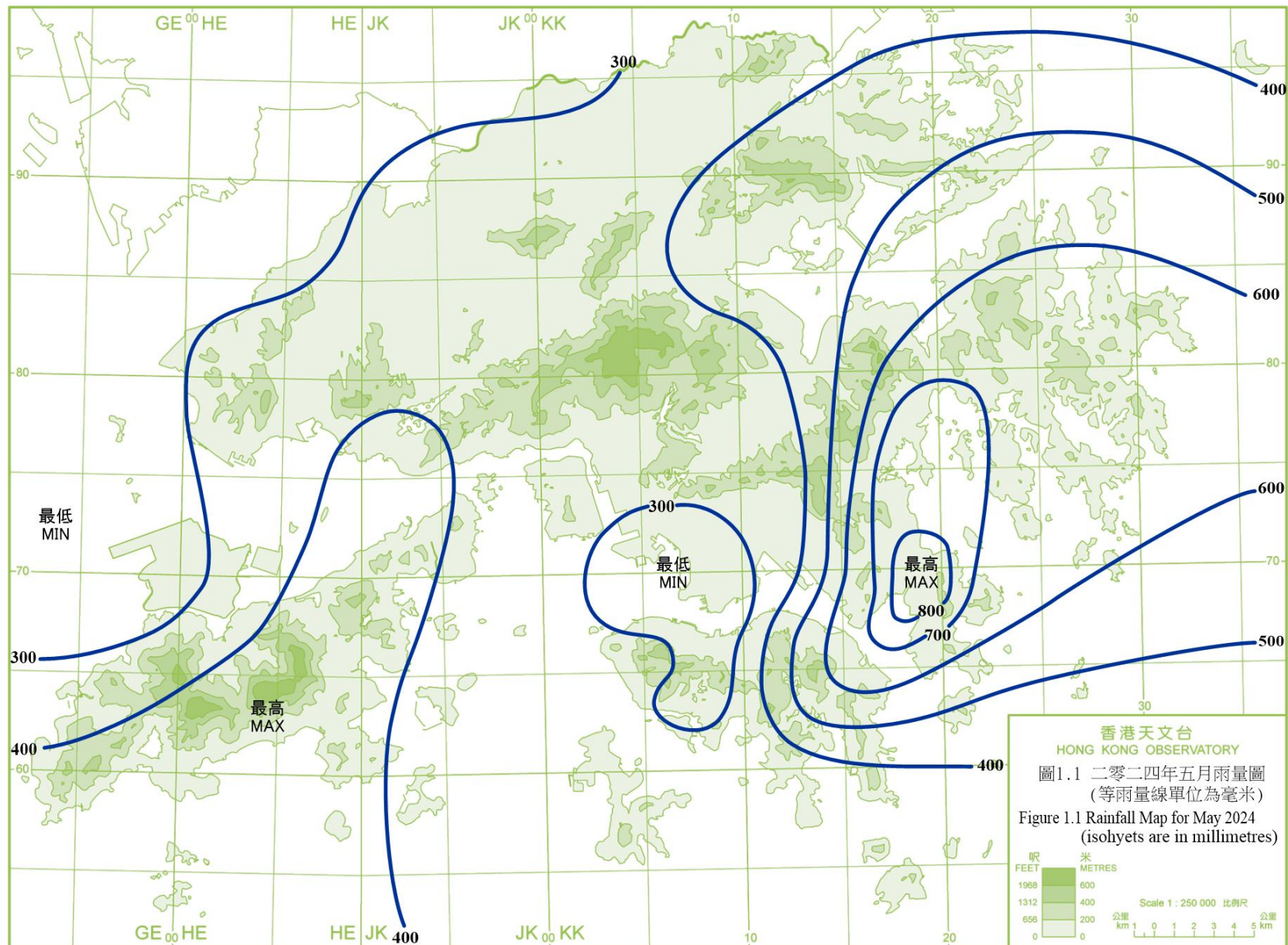
開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
30/4	1917	1/5	1300
4/5	0500	4/5	2230
5/5	0400	5/5	0700
7/5	1336	7/5	1450
12/5	1515	12/5	1830
19/5	1840	20/5	0250
21/5	0655	21/5	1830
23/5	1600	23/5	1755

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
24/5	0935	24/5	1430
24/5	1535	24/5	1900
25/5	0100	25/5	0830
27/5	0700	27/5	1030
27/5	2305	28/5	0445
28/5	1500	28/5	1630
31/5	0255	31/5	0400
31/5	1315	31/5	1700

火災危險警告

Fire Danger Warnings

顏色 Colour	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
紅色 Red	14/5	0745	14/5	2200
紅色 Red	15/5	0915	15/5	2330
紅色 Red	16/5	0600	16/5	1945



Total rainfall on 4-May-2024 (based on raingauges and radar data)

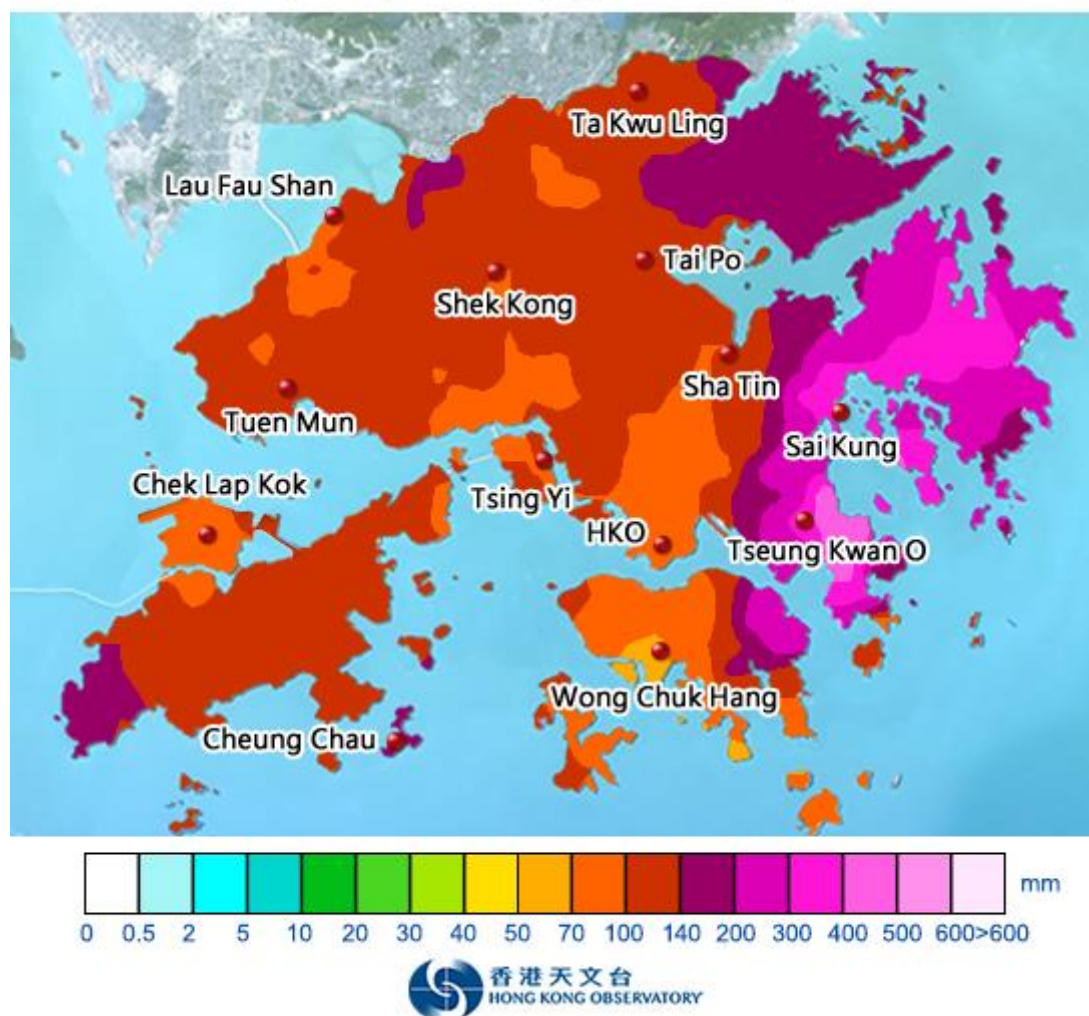


圖 1.2

Figure 1.2

2024 年 5 月 4 日的雨量分佈圖

Rainfall distribution map on 4 May 2024



圖 1.3 2024 年 5 月 4 日暴雨期間將軍澳出現水浸 (鳴謝：坑口鄉事委員會)
 Figure 1.3 Flooding in Tseung Kwan O during the rainstorm on 4 May 2024
 (Courtesy of Hang Hau Rural Committee)



圖 1.4 2024 年 5 月 4 日暴雨期間清水灣道有山泥傾瀉 (鳴謝：坑口鄉事委員會)
 Figure 1.4 Landslide on Clear Water Bay Road during the rainstorm on 4 May 2024
 (Courtesy of Hang Hau Rural Committee)

2.1. 二零二四年五月的熱帶氣旋概述

二零二四年五月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了兩個熱帶氣旋。當中，馬力斯是二零二四年首個影響香港的熱帶氣旋。馬力斯吹襲香港期間，天文台需要發出三號強風信號。

熱帶低氣壓艾雲尼於五月二十四日早上在馬尼拉之東南約 990 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，採取西北路徑橫過菲律賓。艾雲尼於五月二十六日逐漸轉向東北移動，並迅速增強。當晚艾雲尼增強為颱風並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 140 公里。隨後三日艾雲尼橫過琉球群島以南海域並逐漸減弱，最後於五月三十日下午在日本以南的北太平洋西部上演變為溫帶氣旋。

根據報章報導，艾雲尼為菲律賓帶來狂風暴雨，造成至少六人死亡，八人受傷，超過 15 萬人受災，經濟損失超過 12 億菲律賓比索。

熱帶低氣壓馬力斯於五月三十日傍晚在香港之西南偏南約 650 公里的南海中部上形成，大致向北移動，移向廣東西部沿岸。五月三十一日下午馬力斯增強為熱帶風暴並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 65 公里。當晚馬力斯繼續靠近廣東西部沿岸。



2.1 Overview of Tropical Cyclone in May 2024

Two tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in May 2024. Among them, Maliksi was the first tropical cyclone affecting Hong Kong in 2024. The Observatory issued the No. 3 Strong Wind Signal during the passage of Maliksi.

Ewinia formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 990 km southeast of Manila on the morning of 24 May and moved northwestwards across the Philippines. Ewinia turned to move northeastwards gradually and intensified rapidly on 26 May. It intensified into

a typhoon and reached its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 140 km/h near the centre that night. Ewiniar moved across the seas south of the Ryukyu Islands and weakened gradually in the following three days. It finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the western North Pacific to the south of Japan on the afternoon of 30 May.

According to press reports, Ewiniar brought torrential rain and squalls to the Philippines, causing at least six deaths and eight injuries. More than 150 000 people were affected and economic loss exceeded PHP 1.2 billion.

Maliksi formed as a tropical depression over the central part of the South China Sea about 650 km south-southwest of Hong Kong on the evening of 30 May and moved generally northwards towards the coast of western Guangdong. Maliksi intensified into a tropical storm and attained its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre on the afternoon of 31 May. It continued to edge closer to the coast of western Guangdong that night.

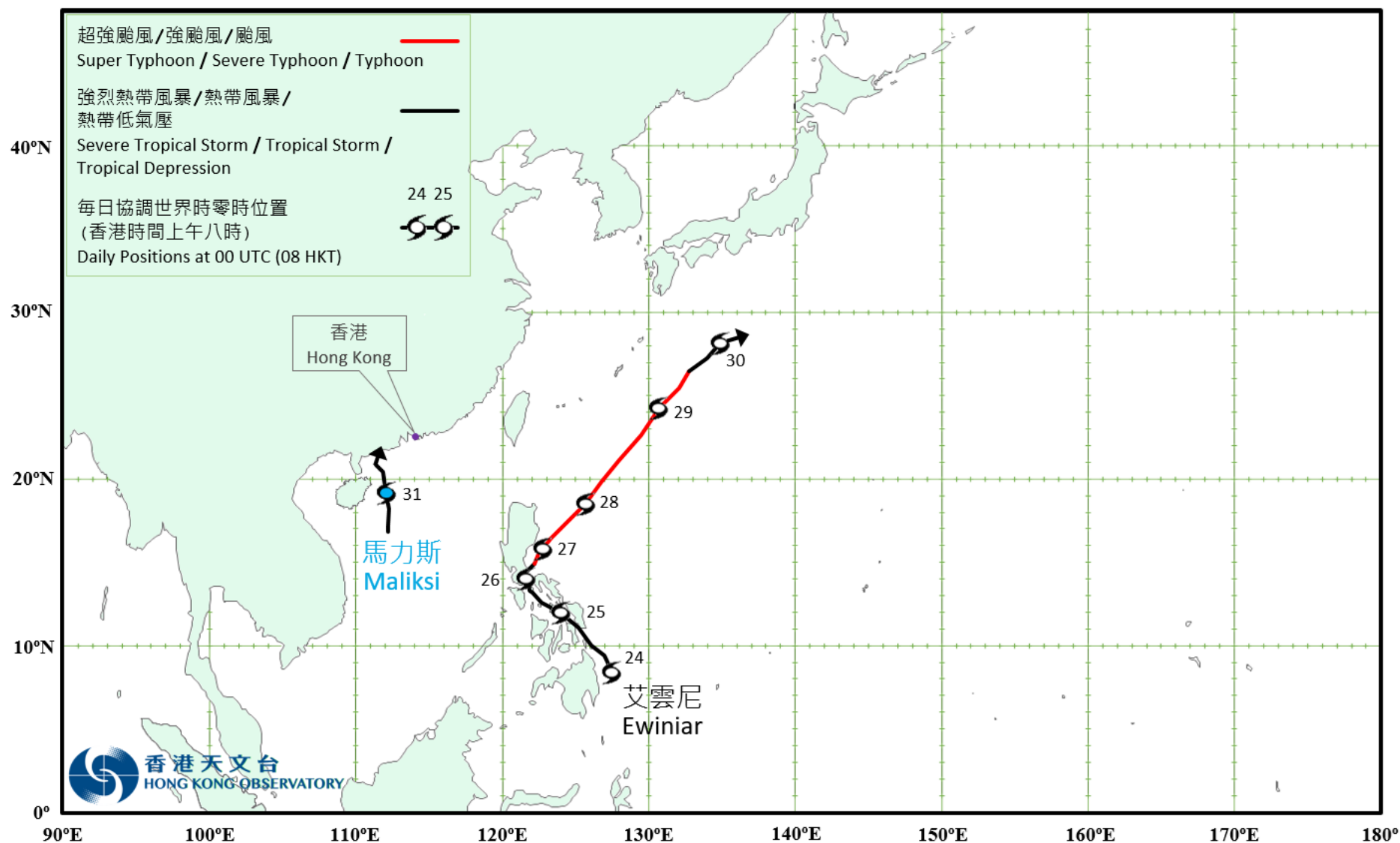


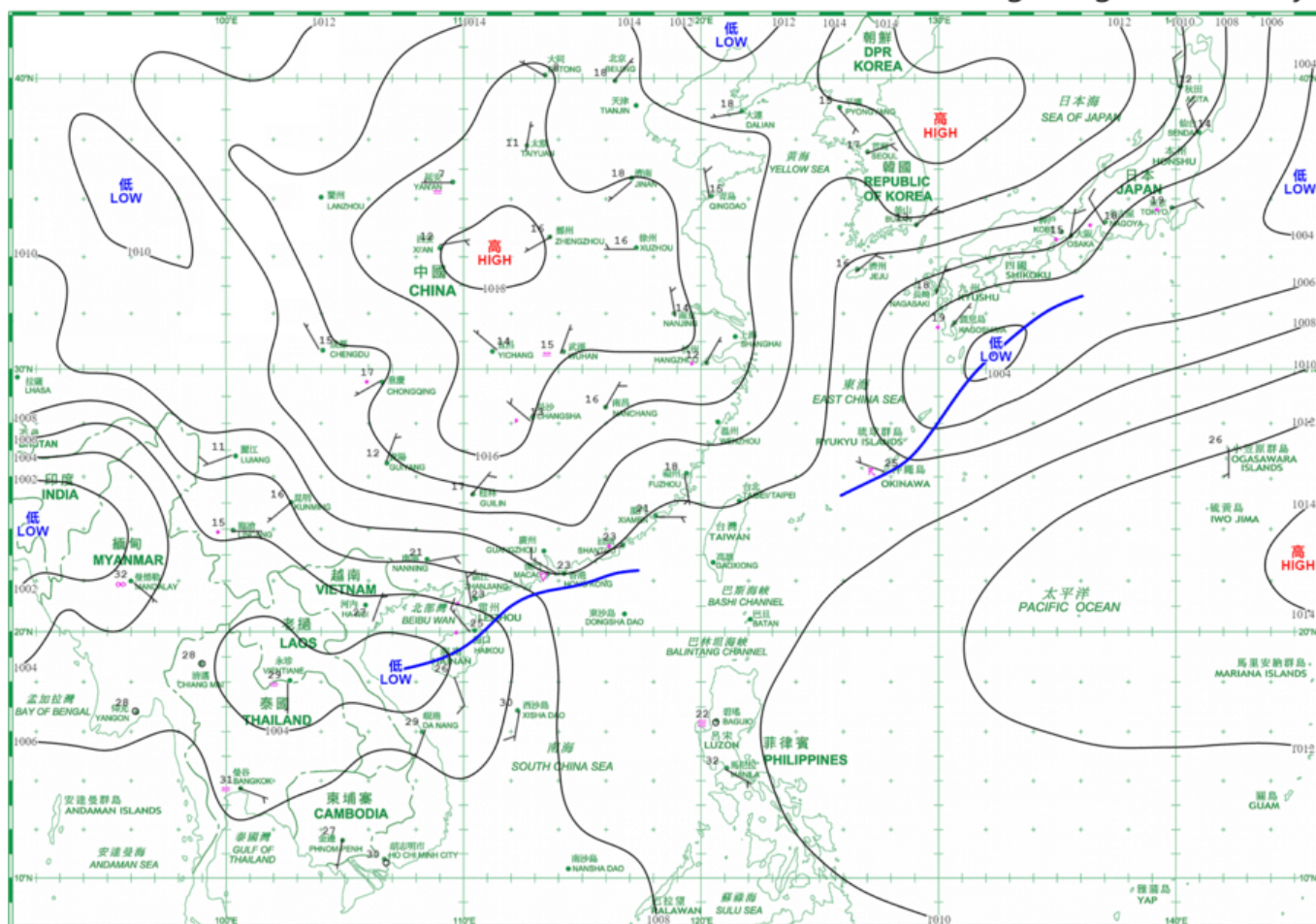
圖 2.1.1
Figure 2.1.1

二零二四年五月的熱帶氣旋暫定路徑圖
Provisional Tropical Cyclone Tracks in May 2024

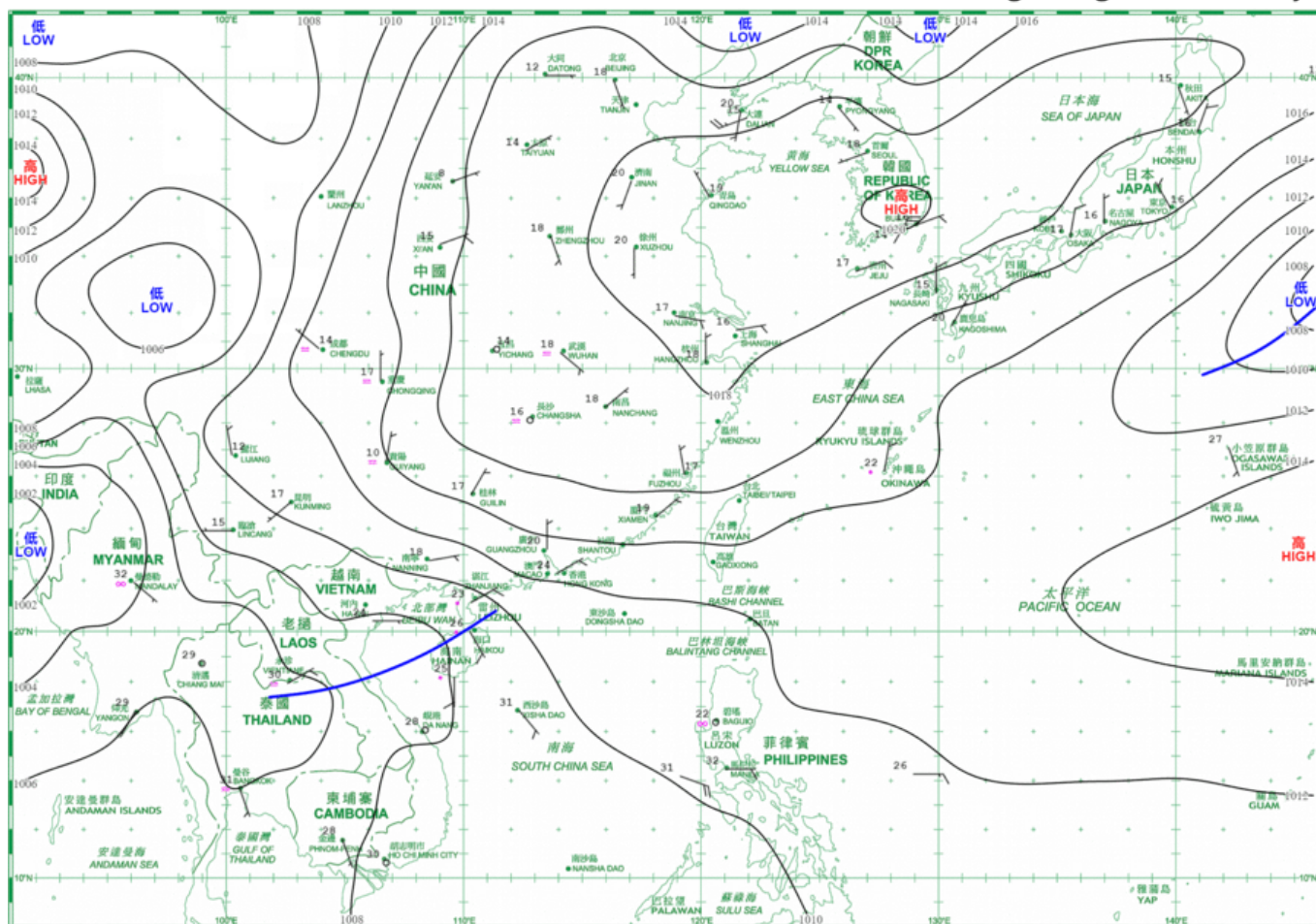
3. 二零二四年五月每日天氣圖

3. Daily Weather Maps for May 2024

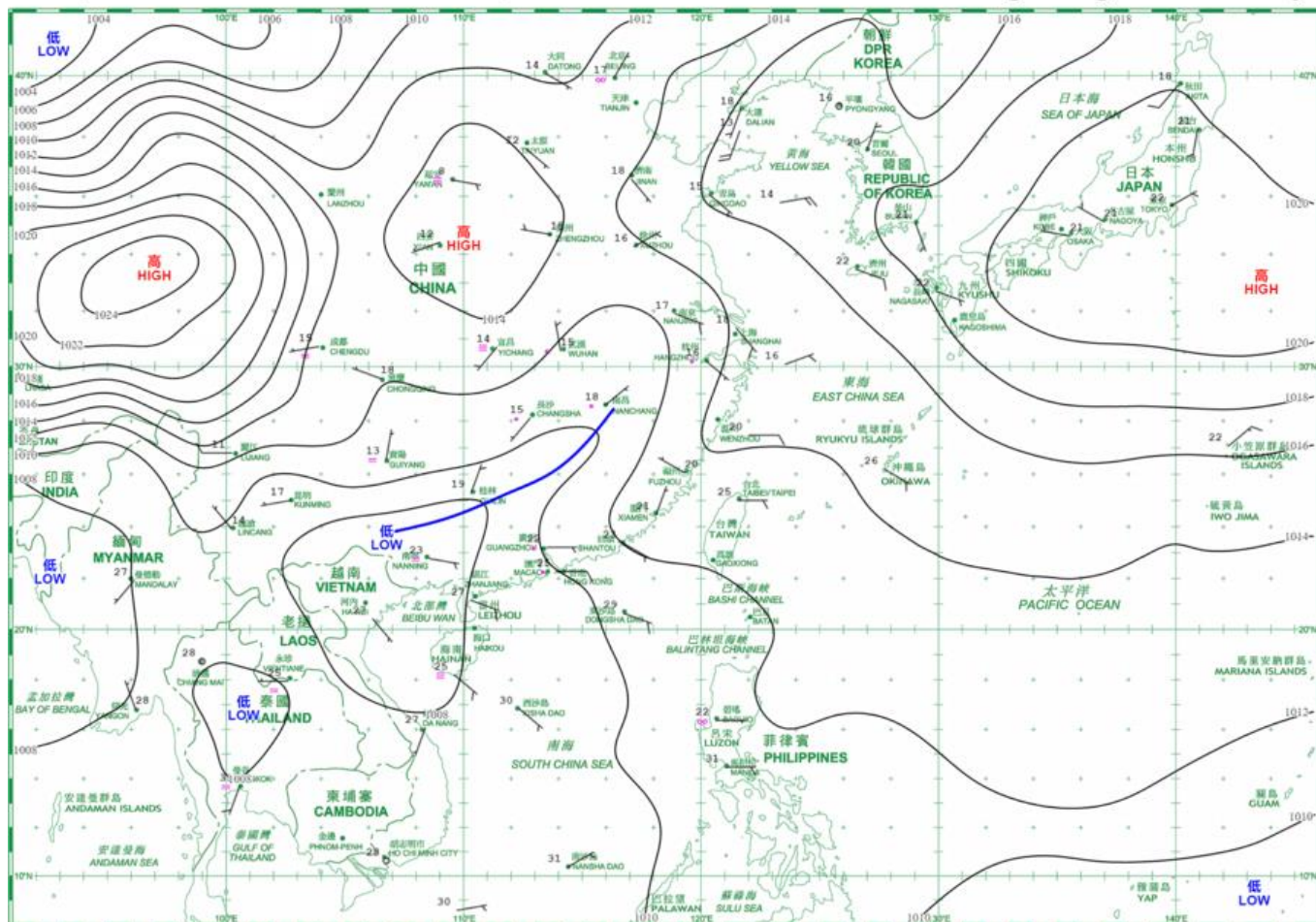
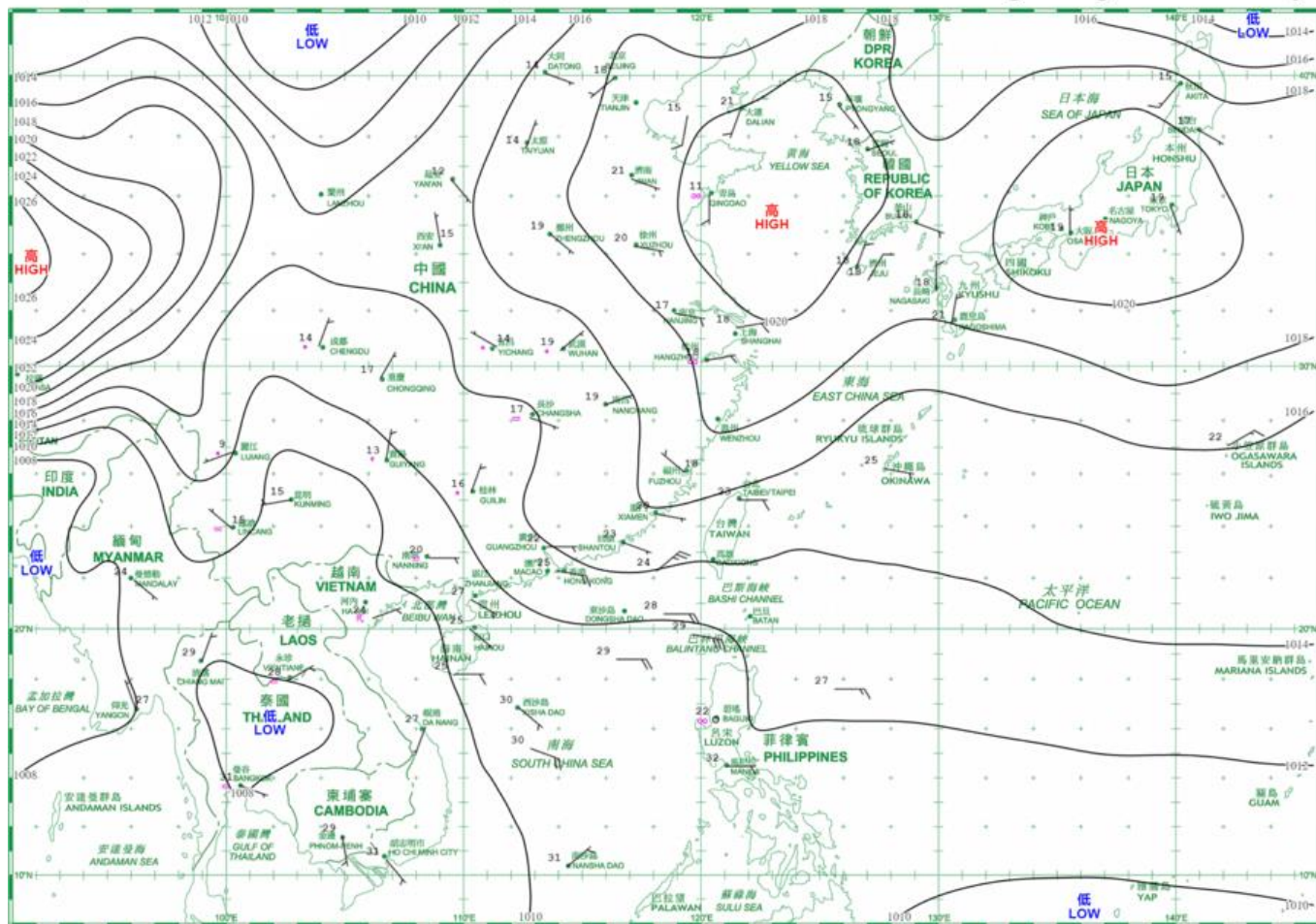
日期/Date: 01.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory

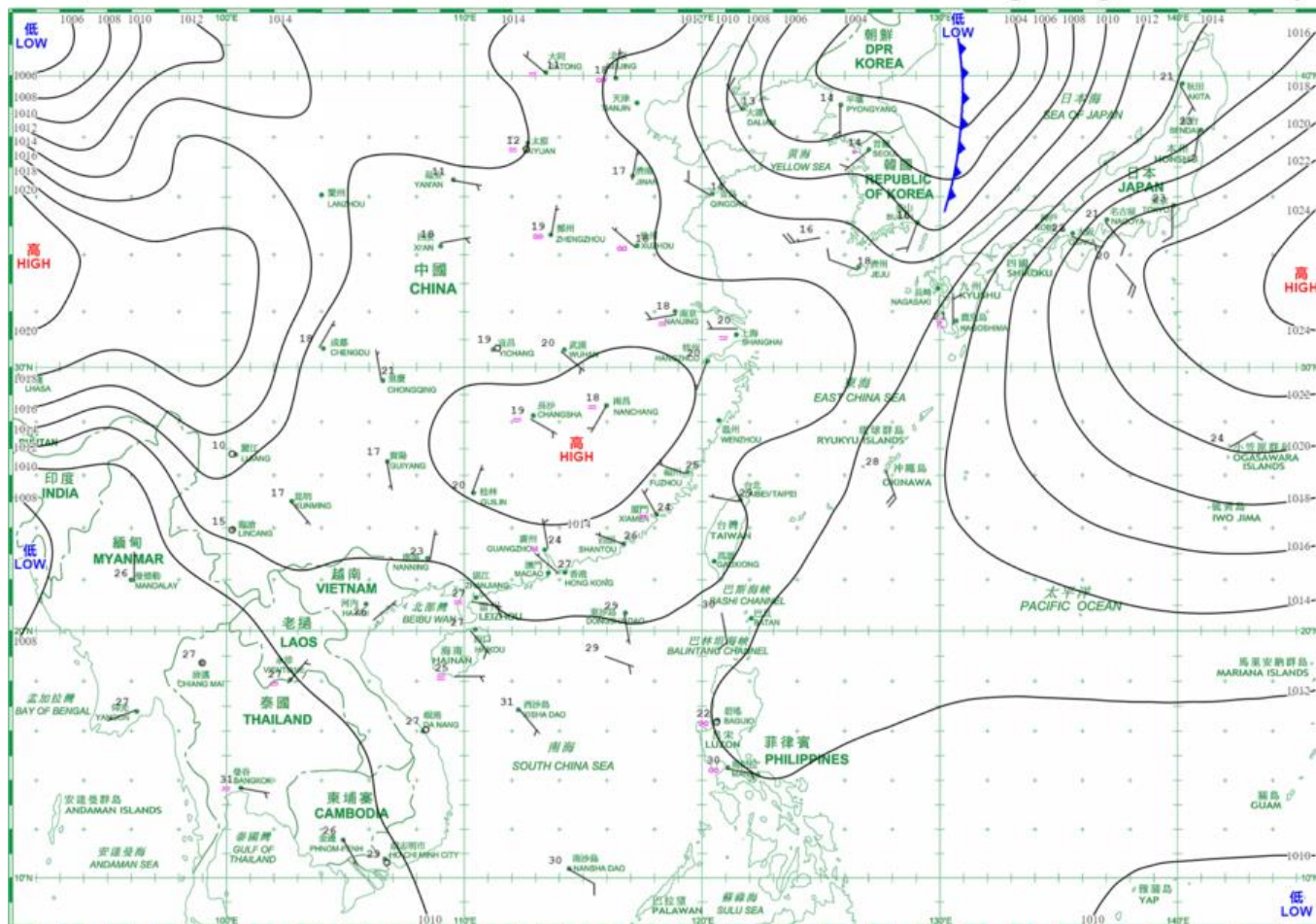
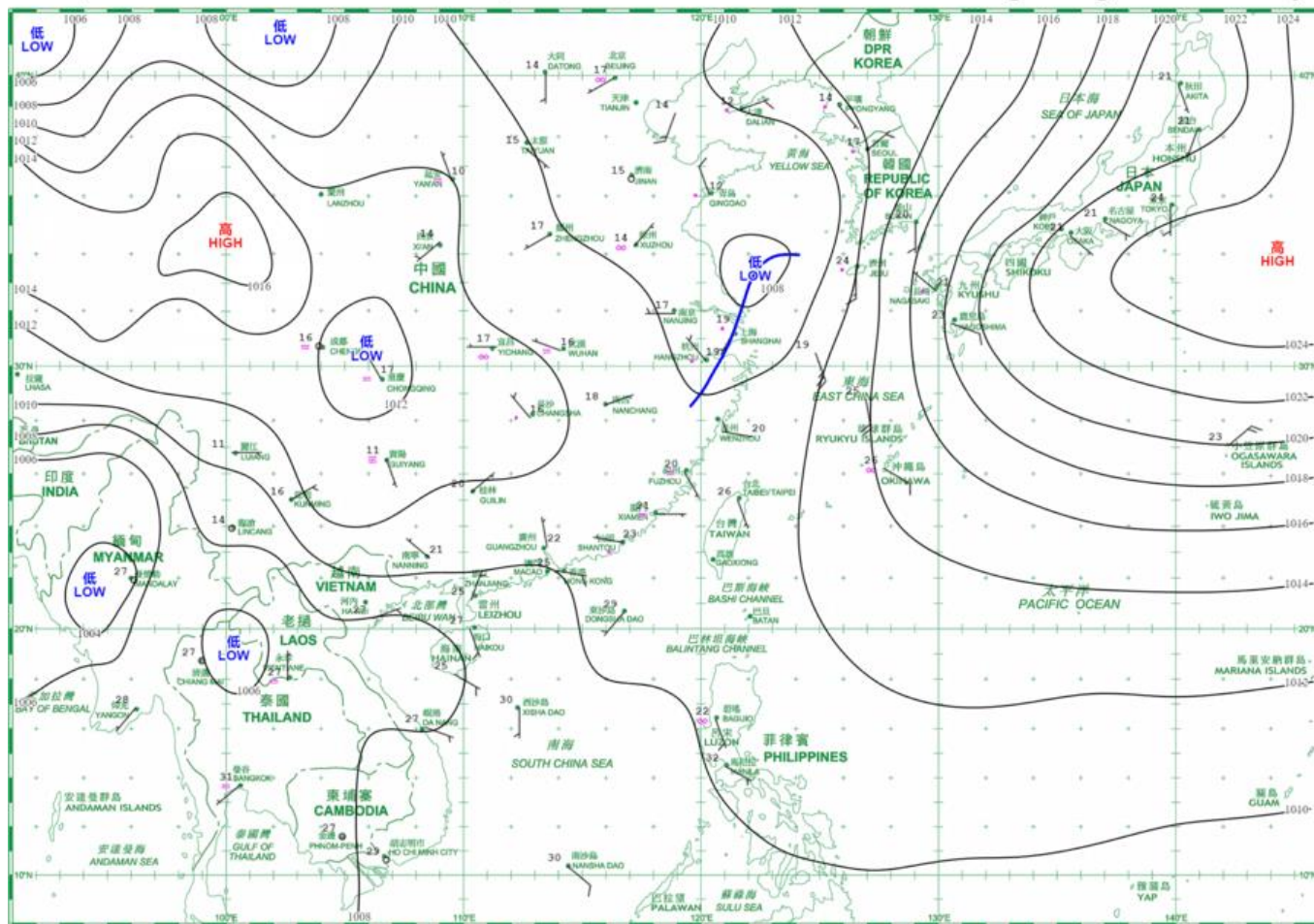


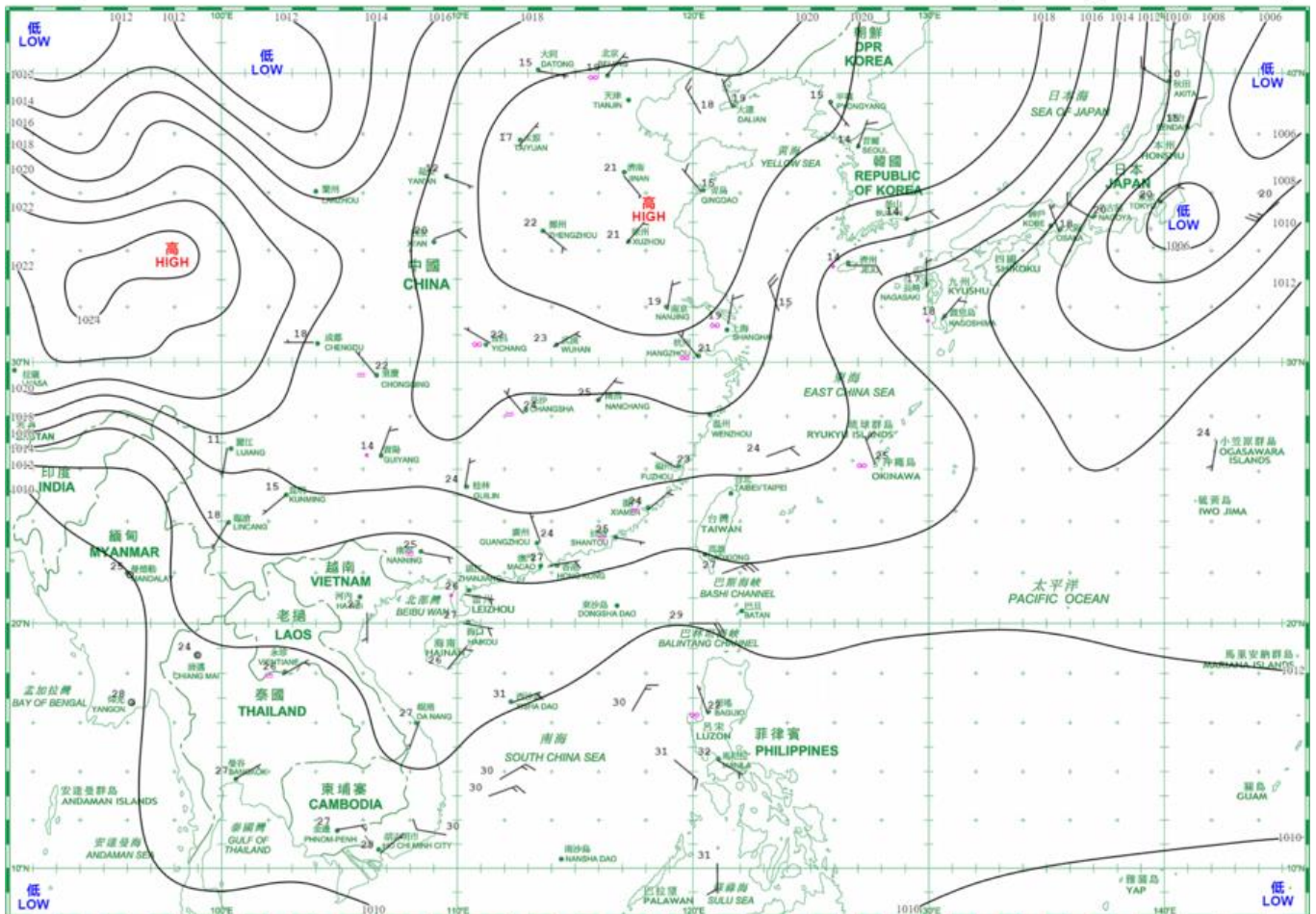
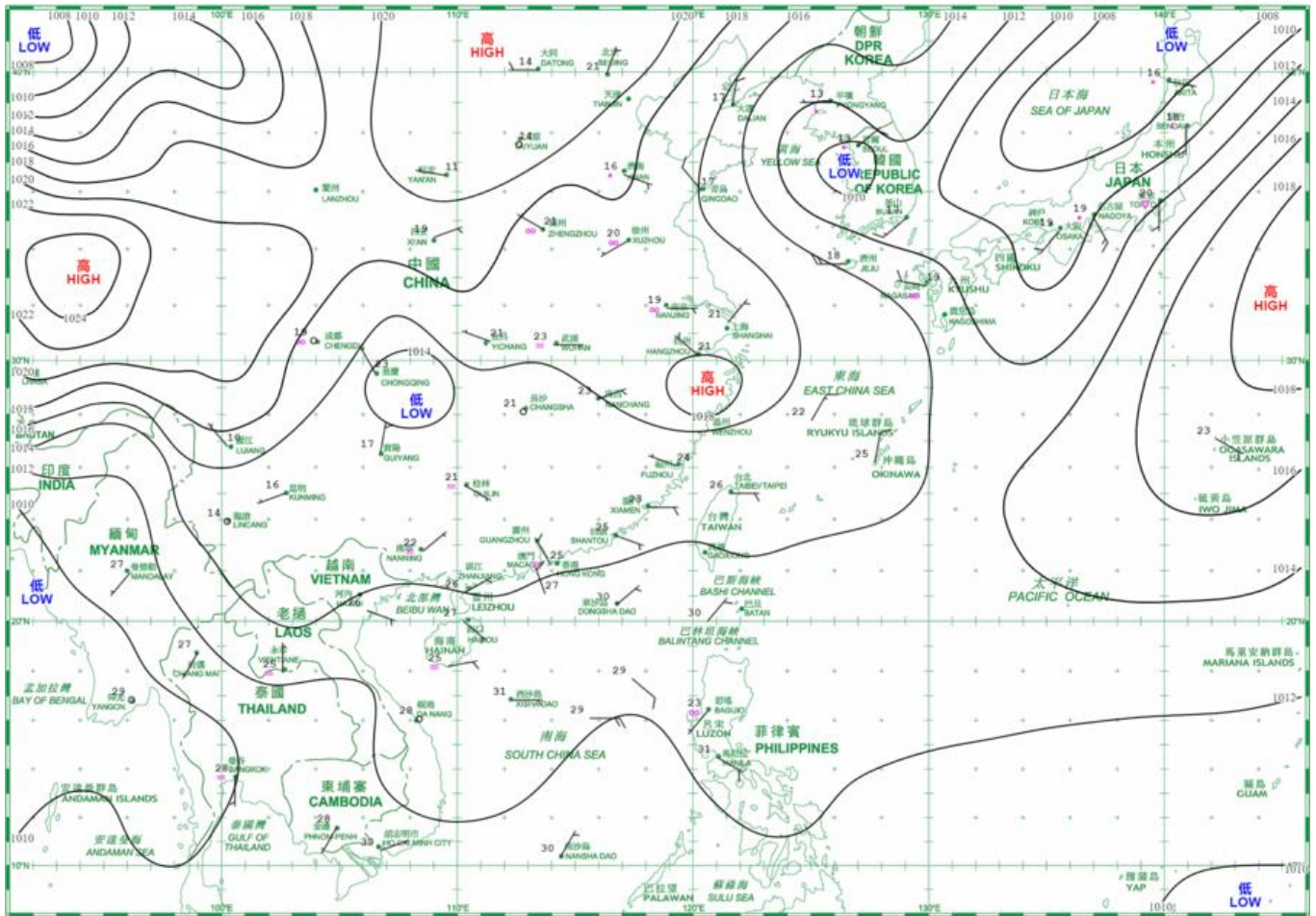
日期/Date: 02.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



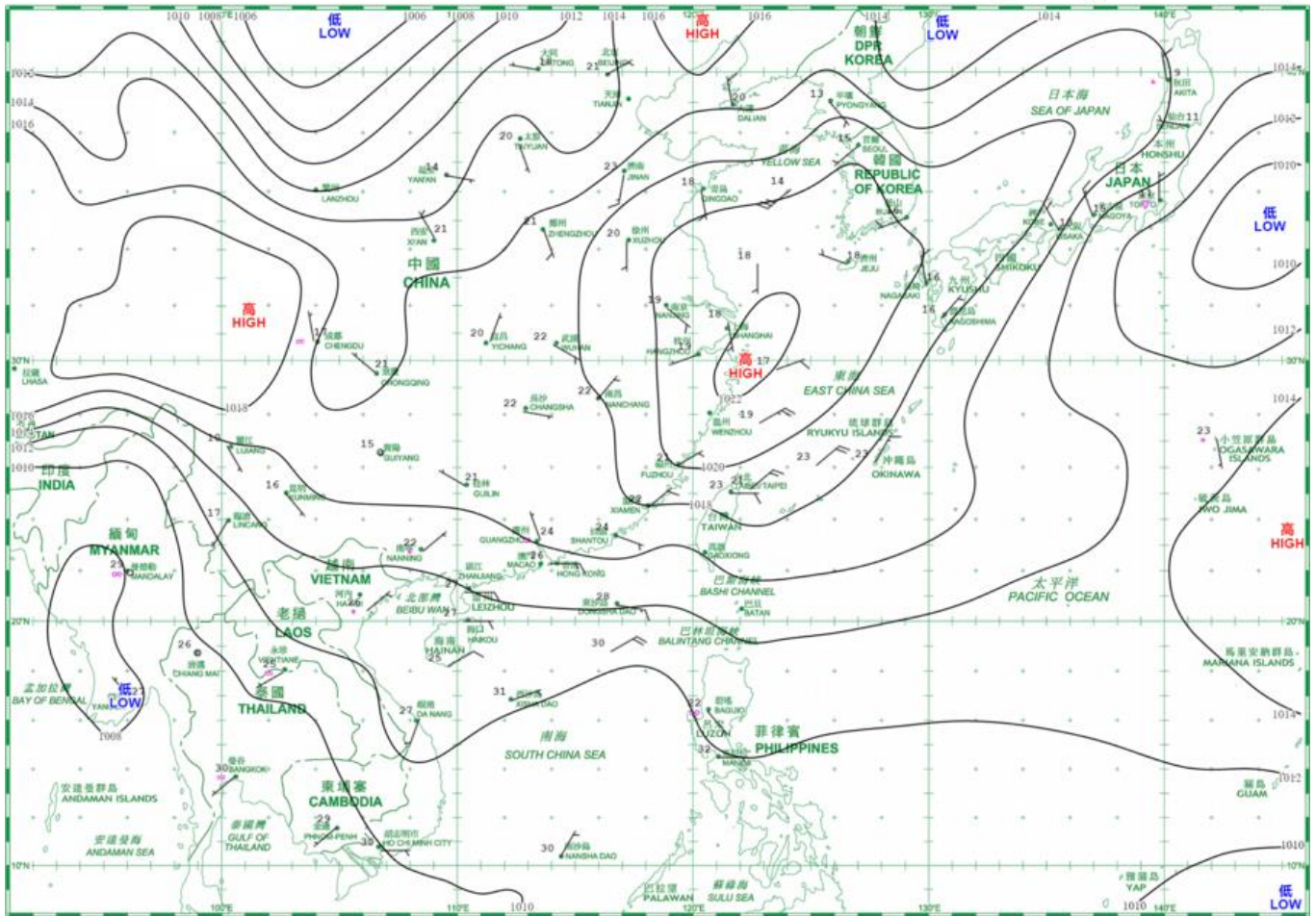
等壓線 Isobar(hPa)
 暖鋒 Warm Front
 靜止鋒 Stationary Front
 消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front
 冷鋒 Cold Front
 錮囚鋒 Occlusion
 槽軸 (線) Axis of Trough
 熱帶氣旋中心 Centre of Tropical Cyclone



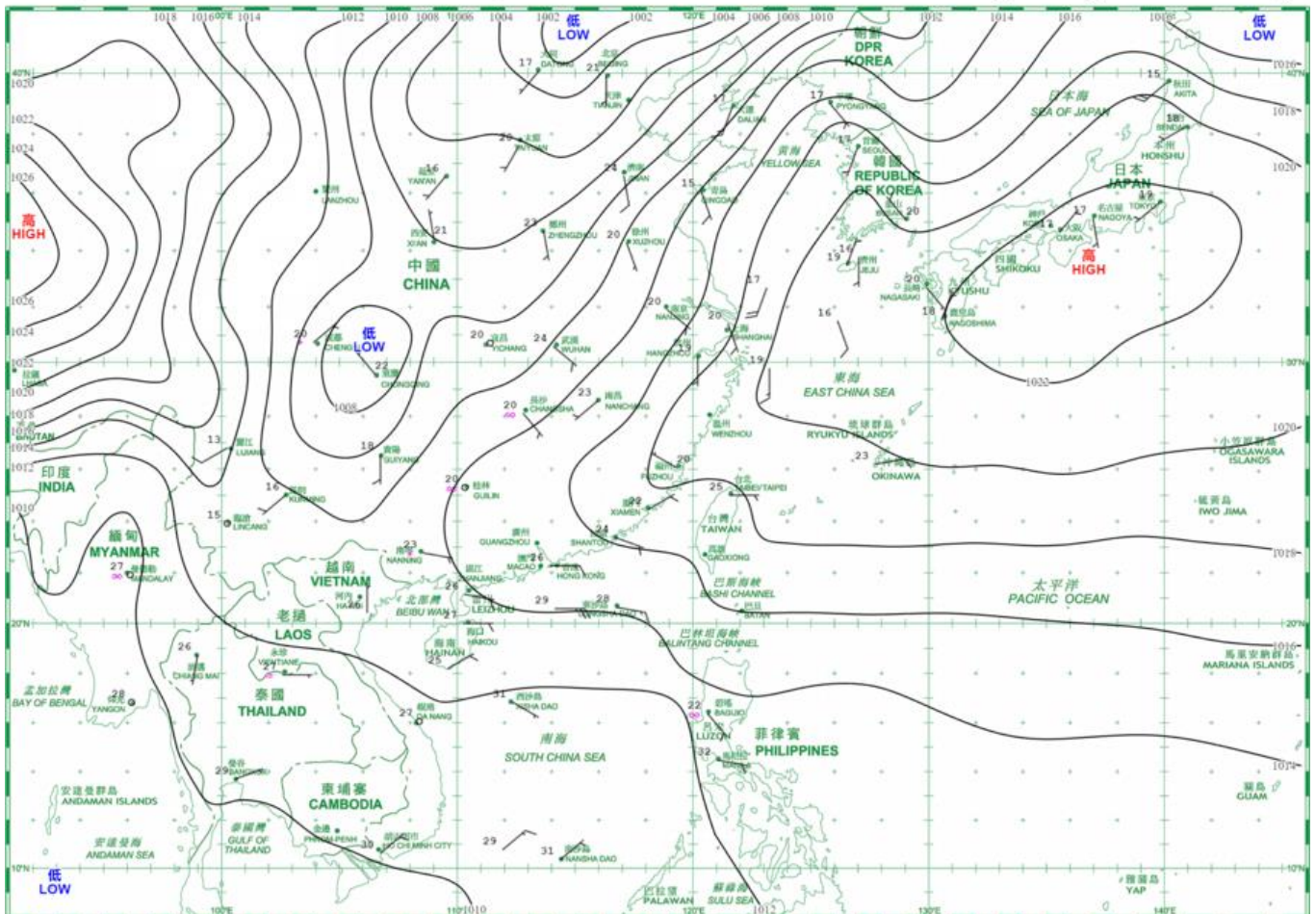




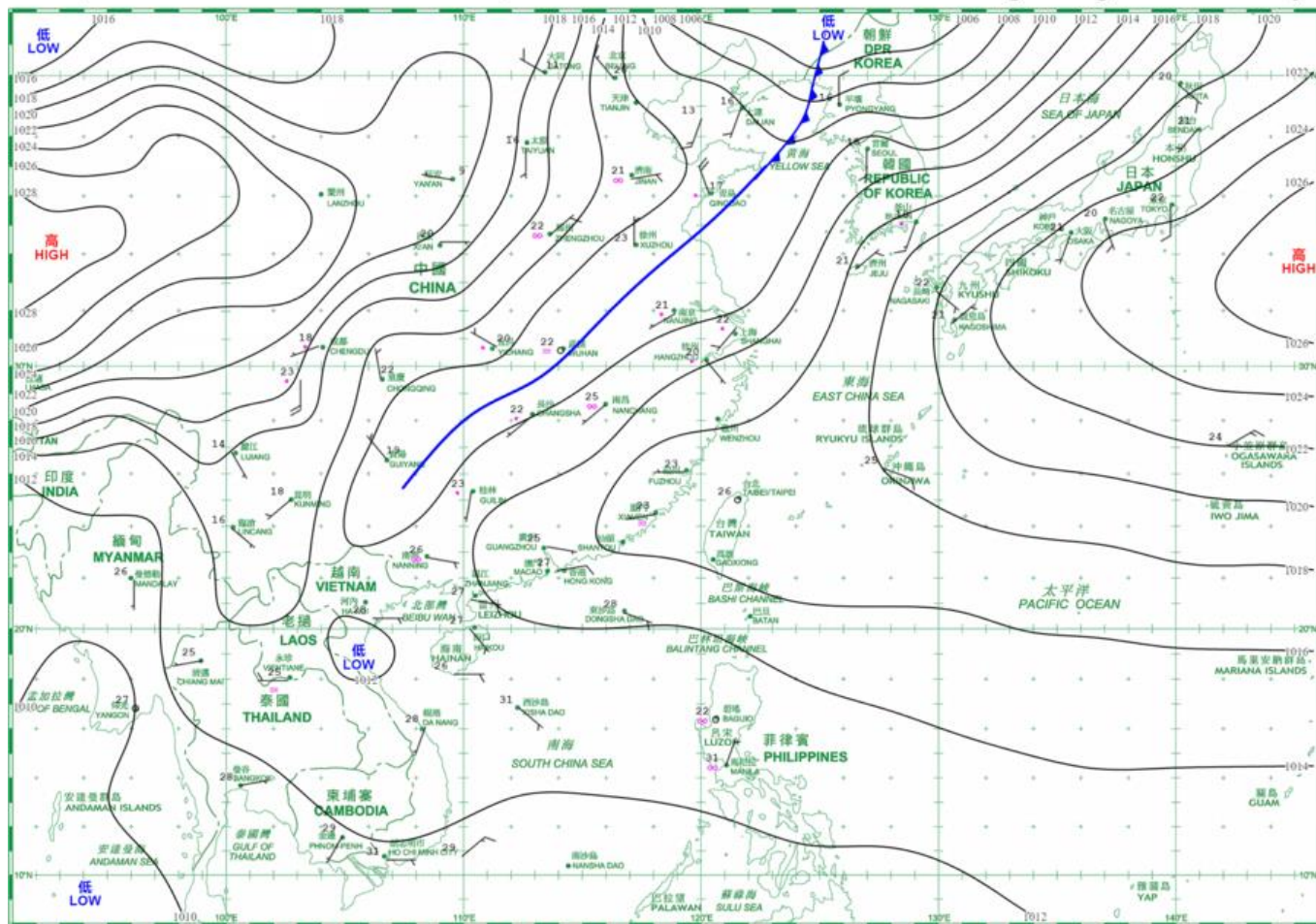
日期/Date: 09.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



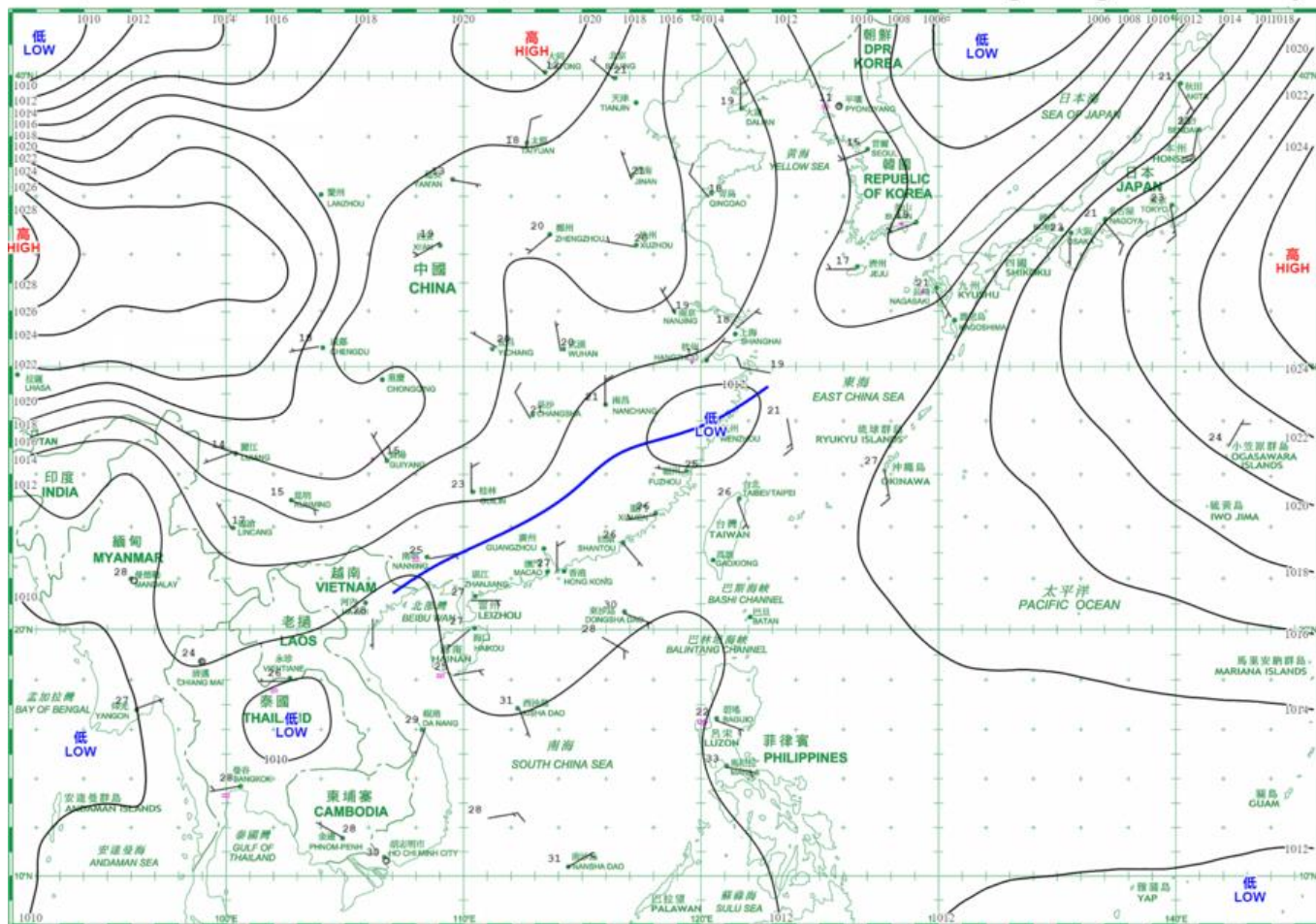
日期/Date: 10.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



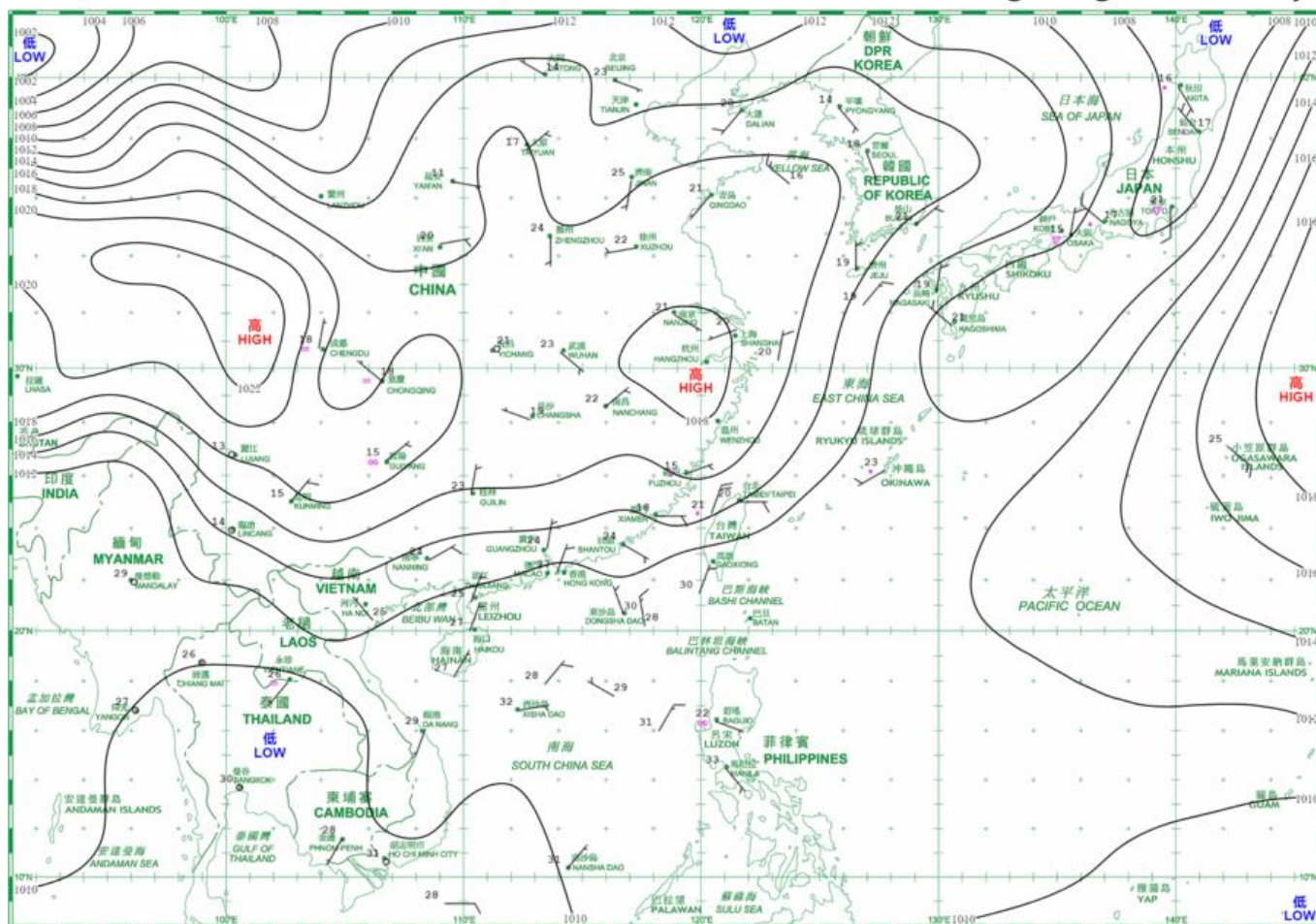
日期/Date: 11.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



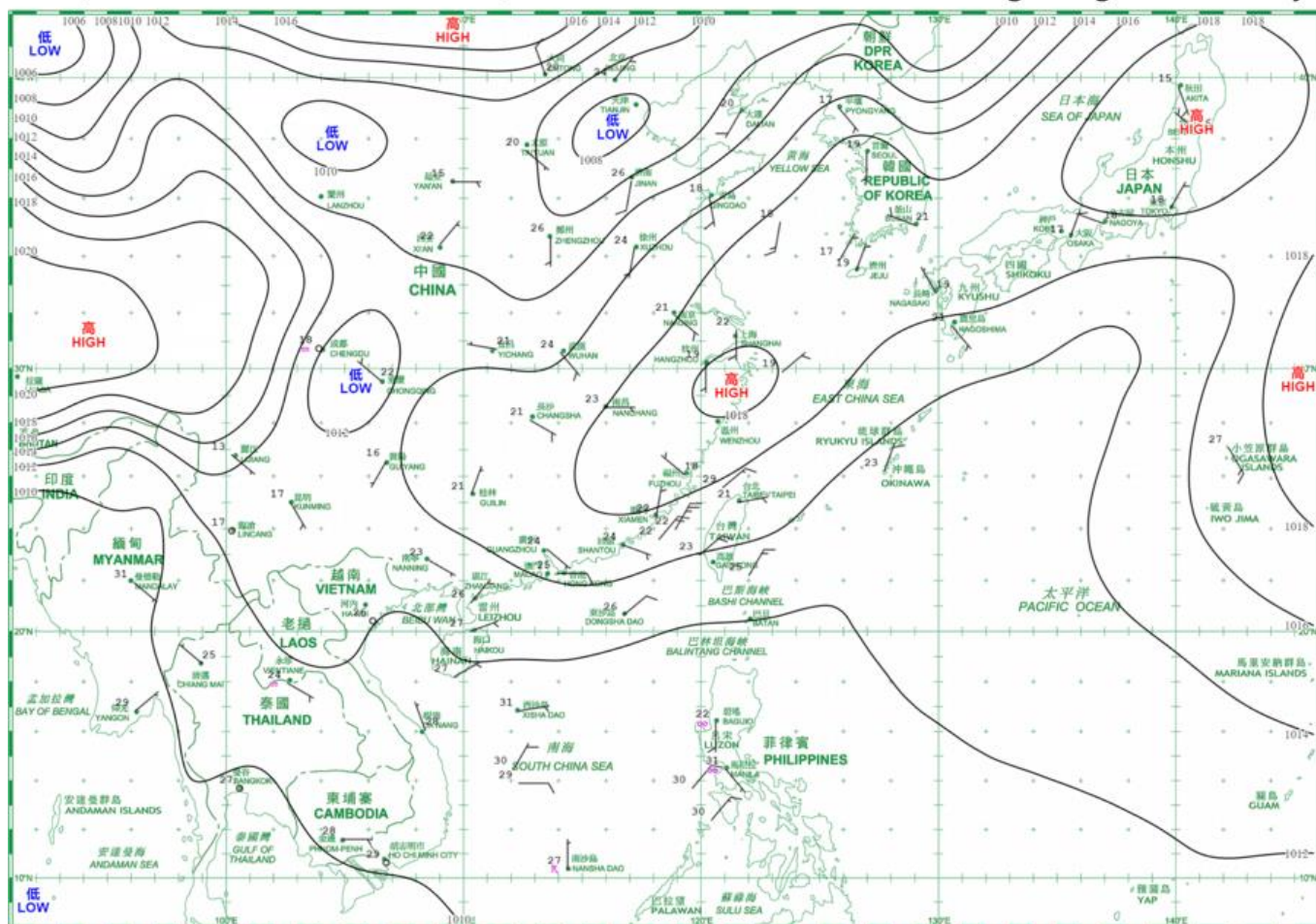
日期/Date: 12.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



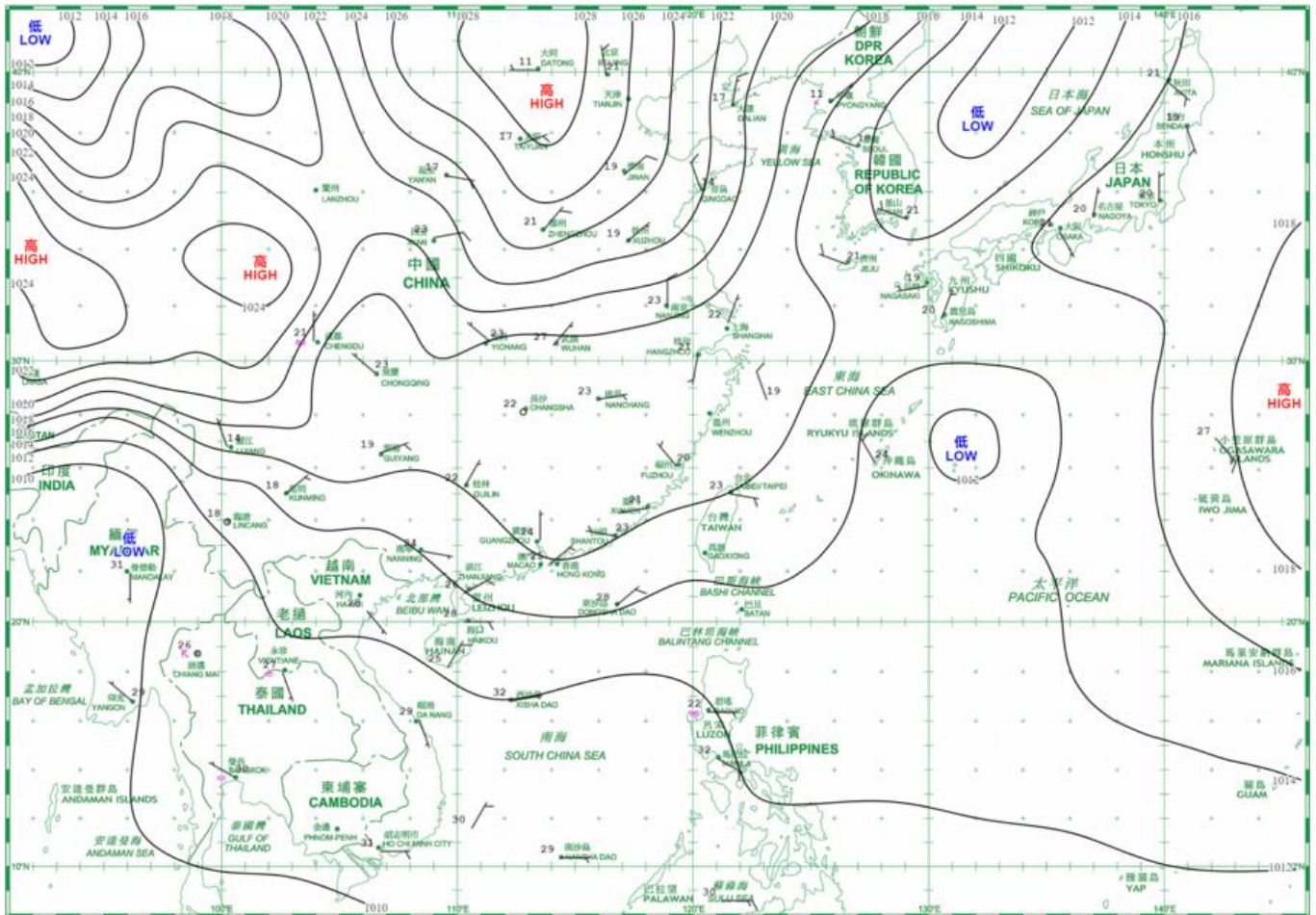
日期/Date: 13.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



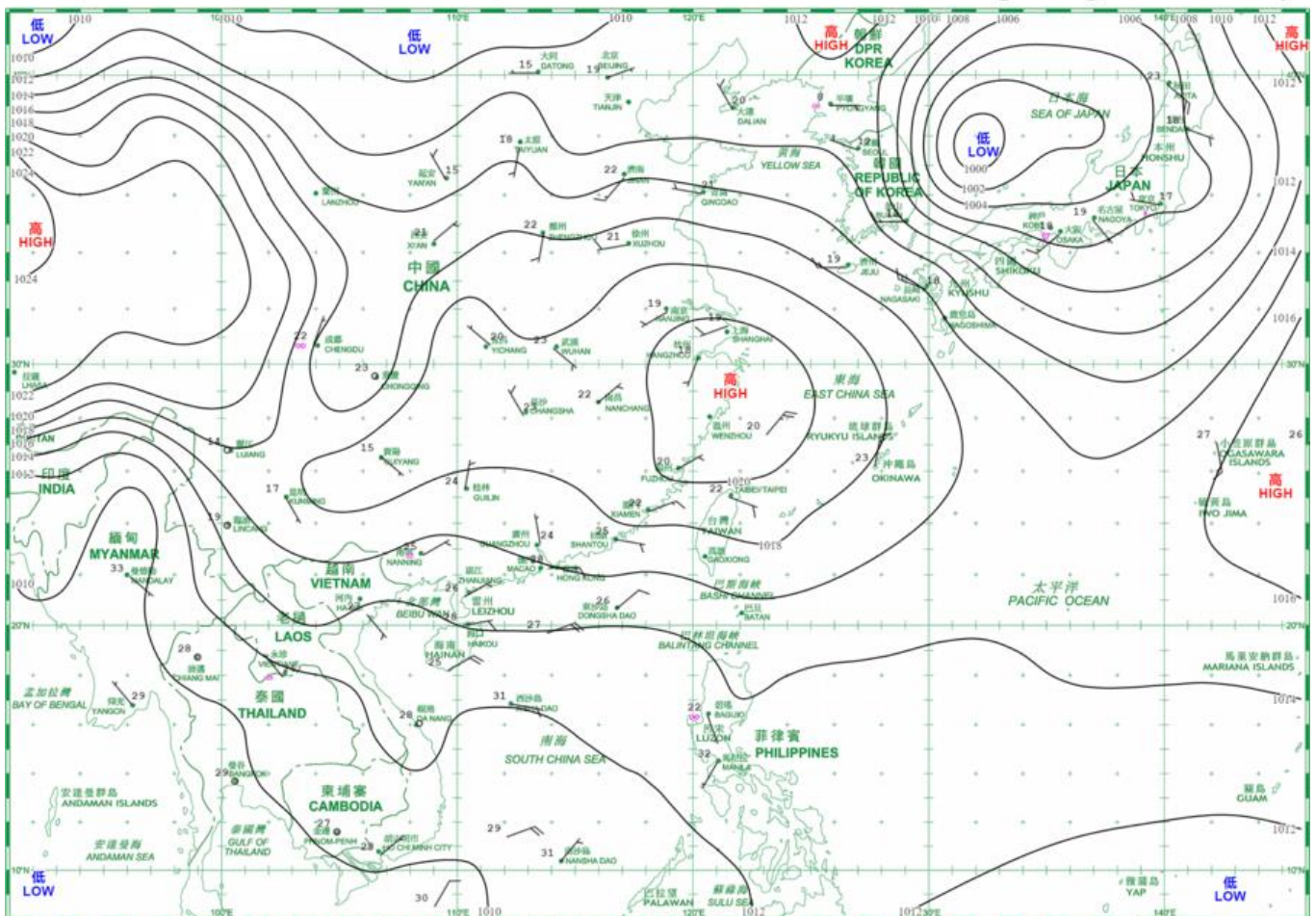
日期/Date: 14.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



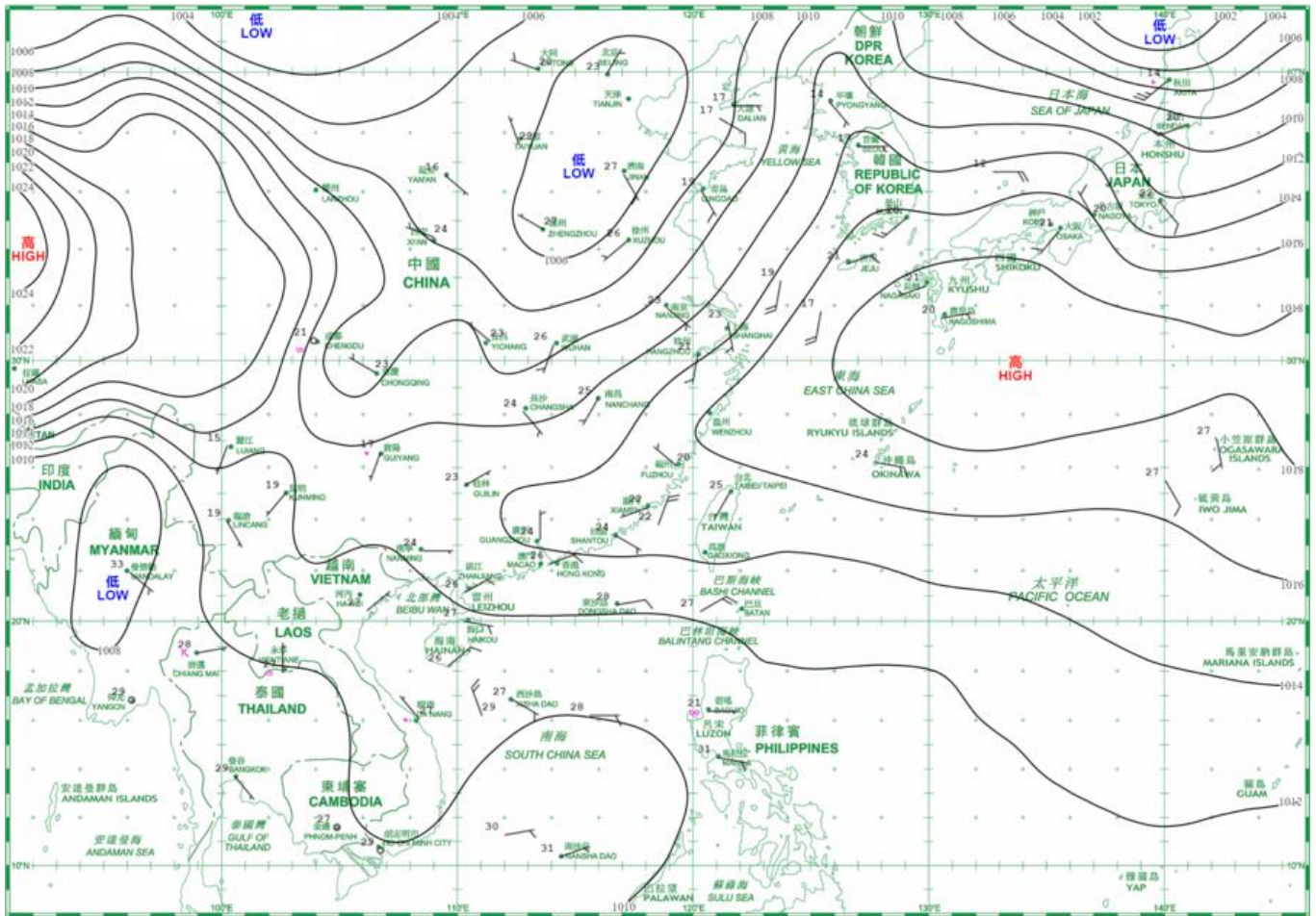
日期/Date: 15.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



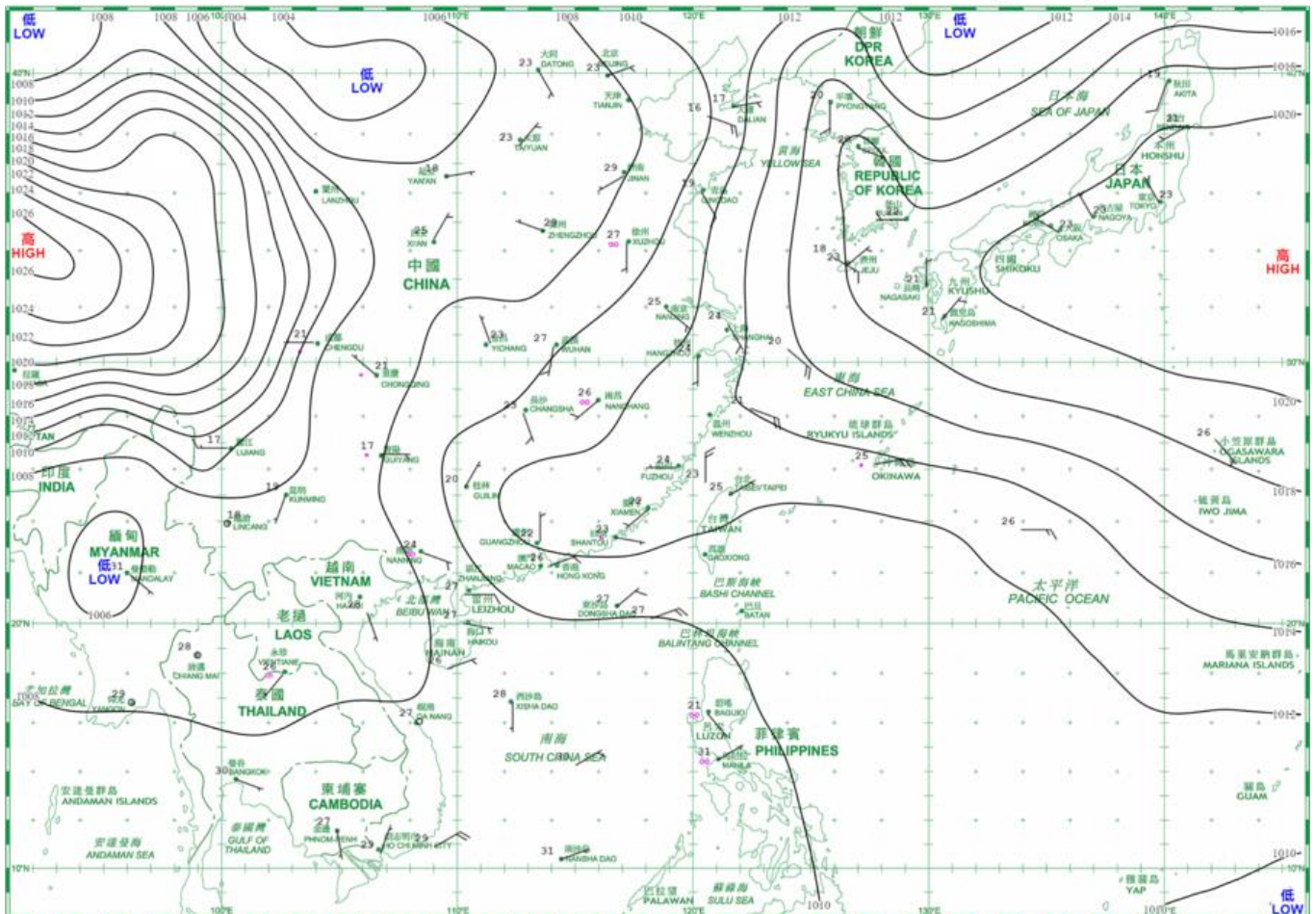
日期/Date: 16.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



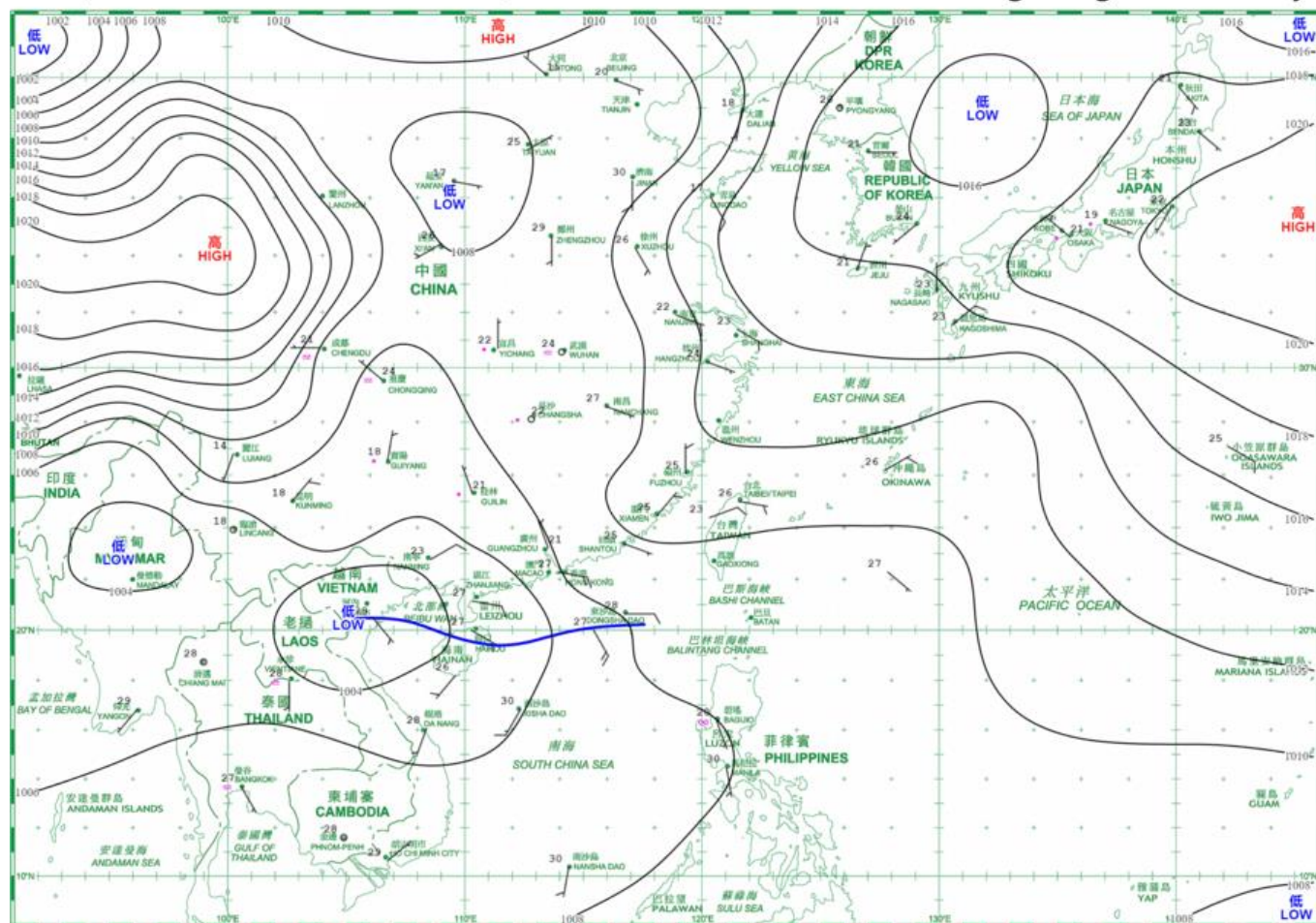
日期/Date: 17.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



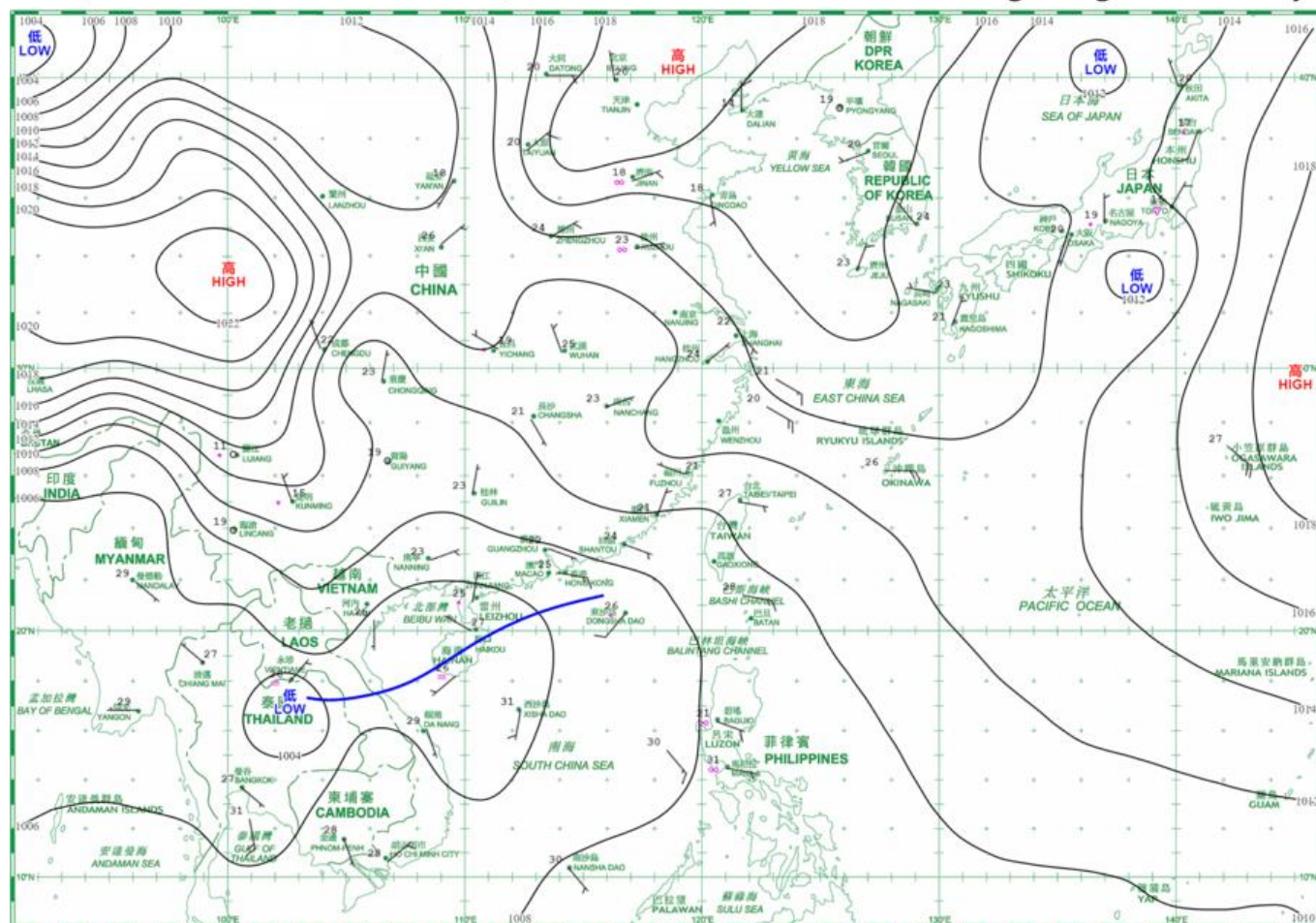
日期/Date: 18.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory

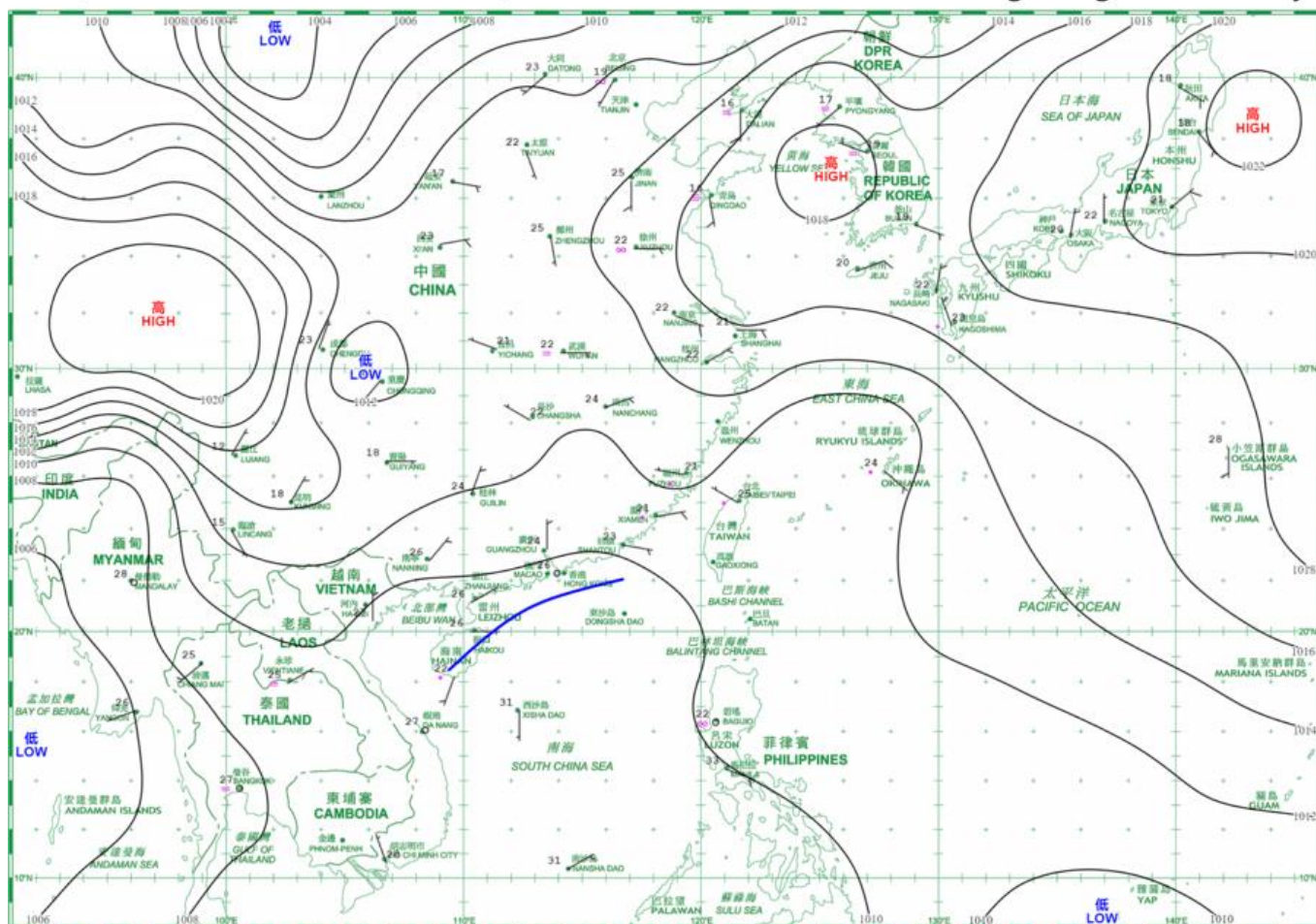
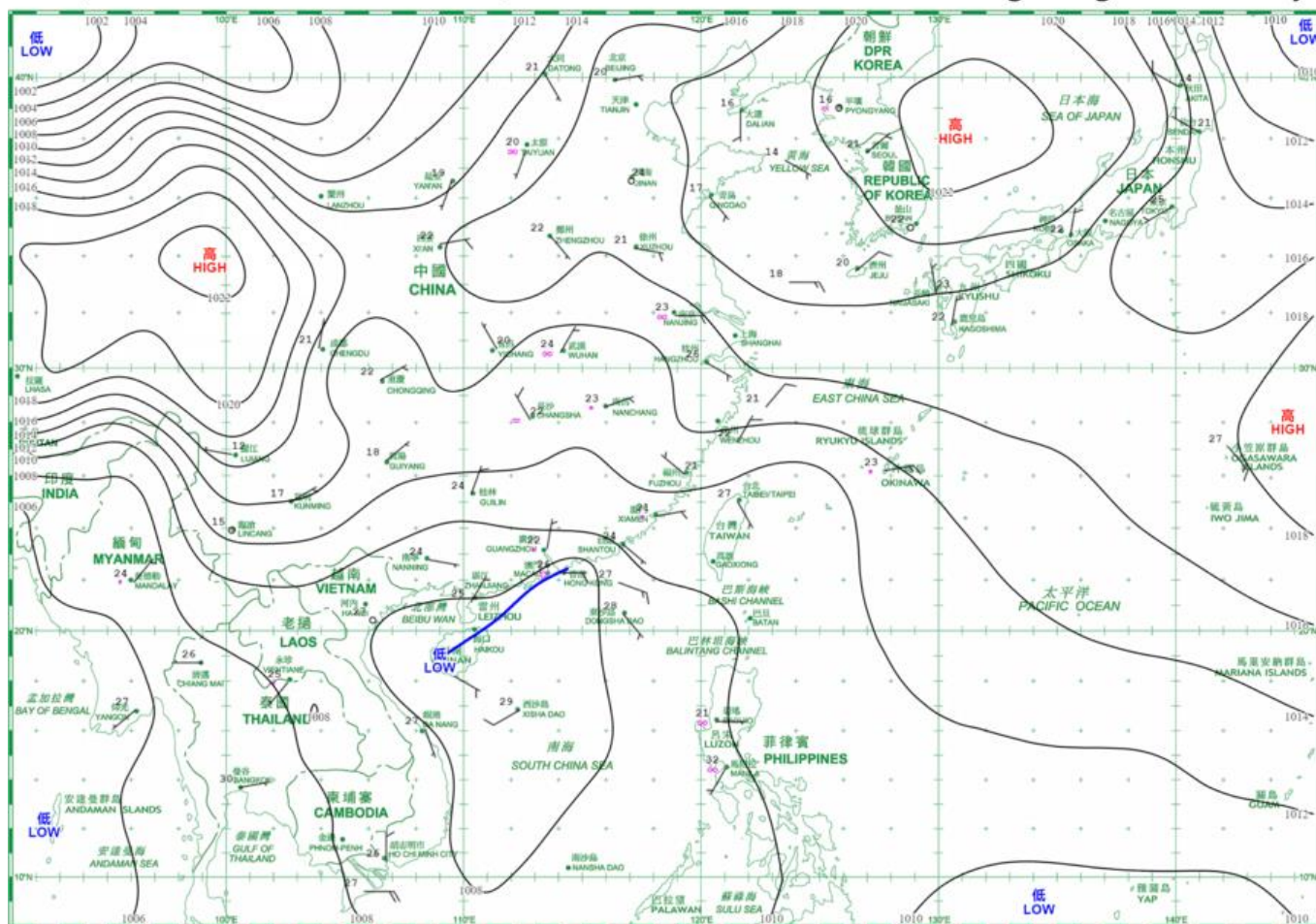


日期/Date: 19.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory

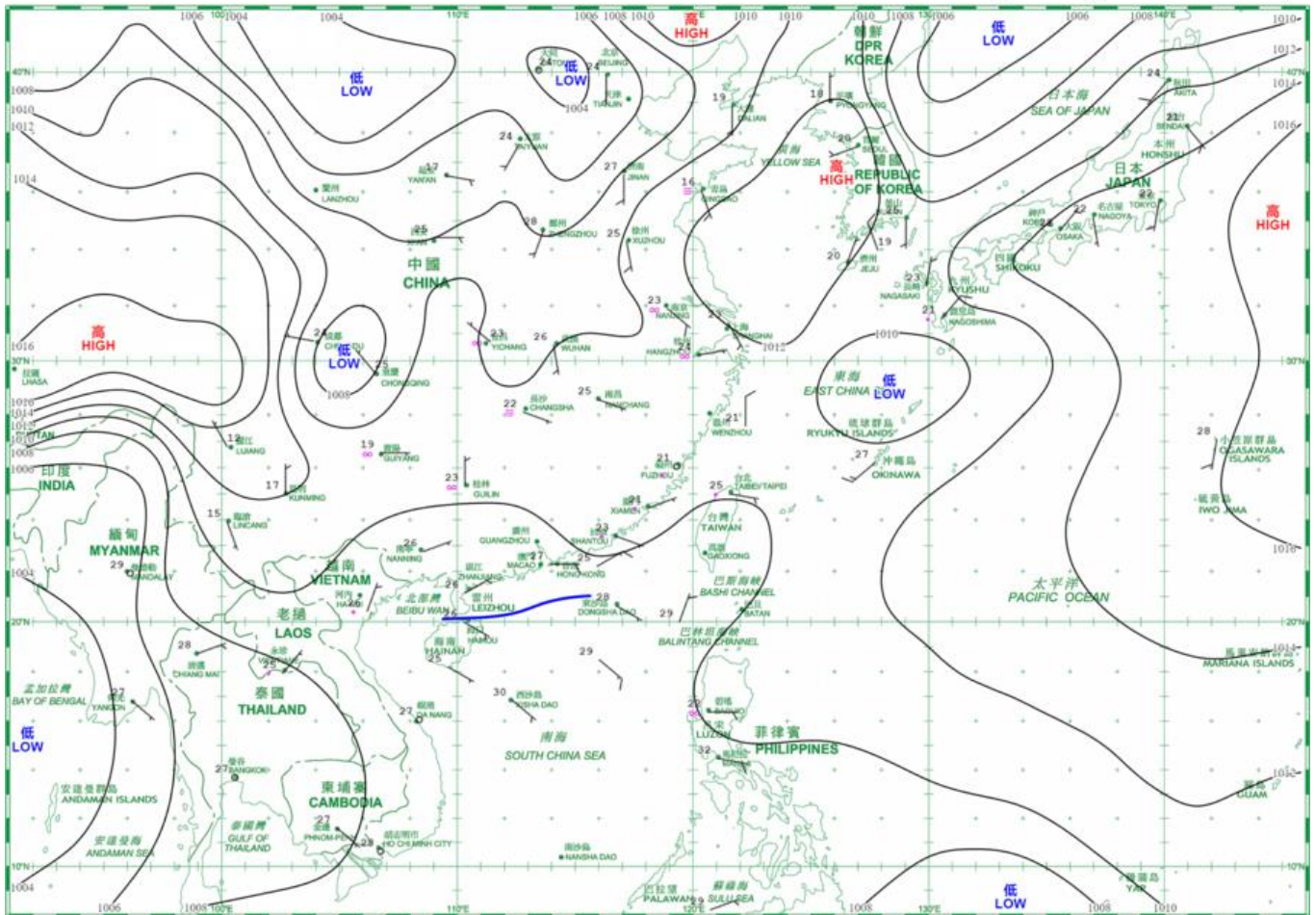


日期/Date: 20.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory

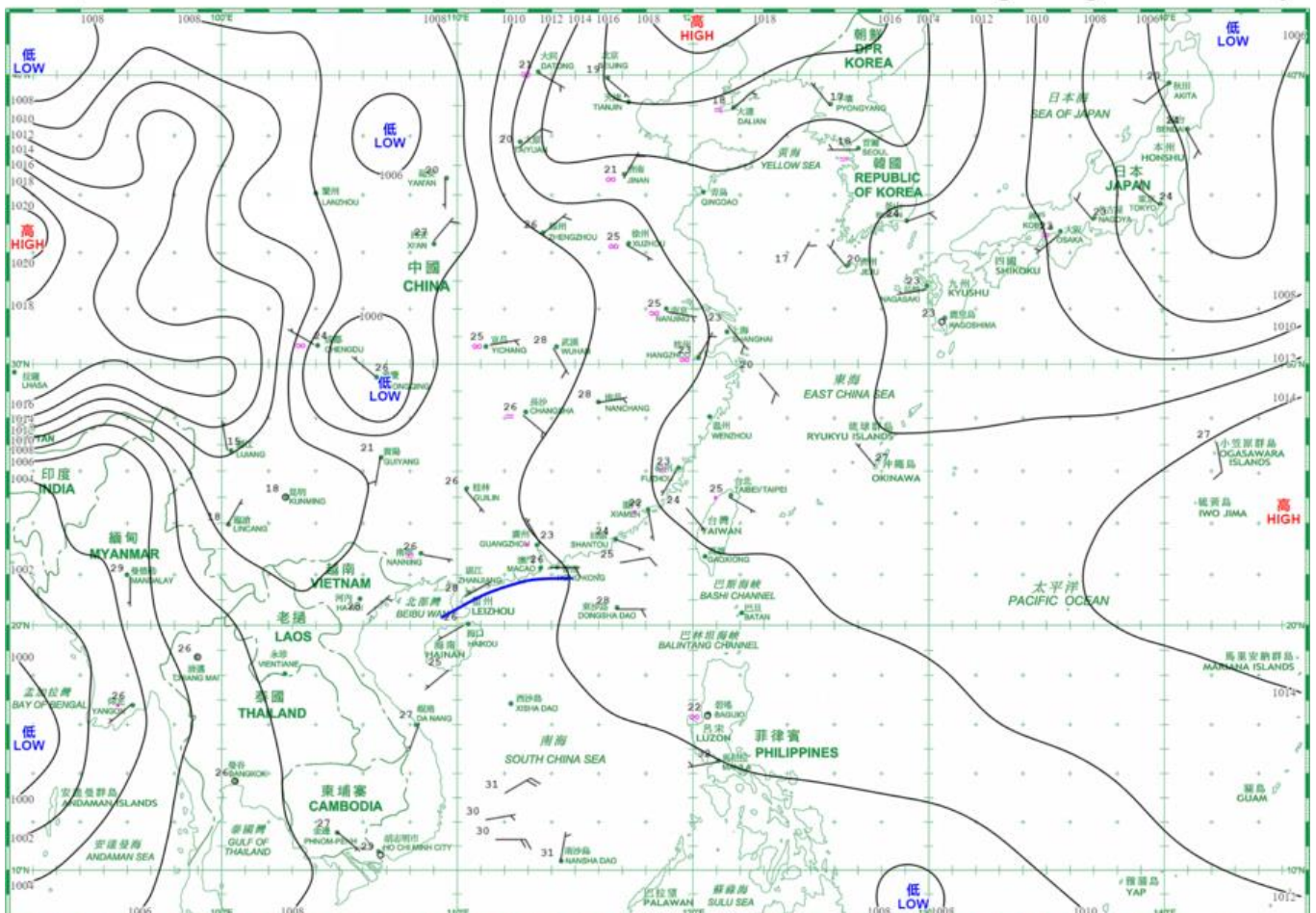


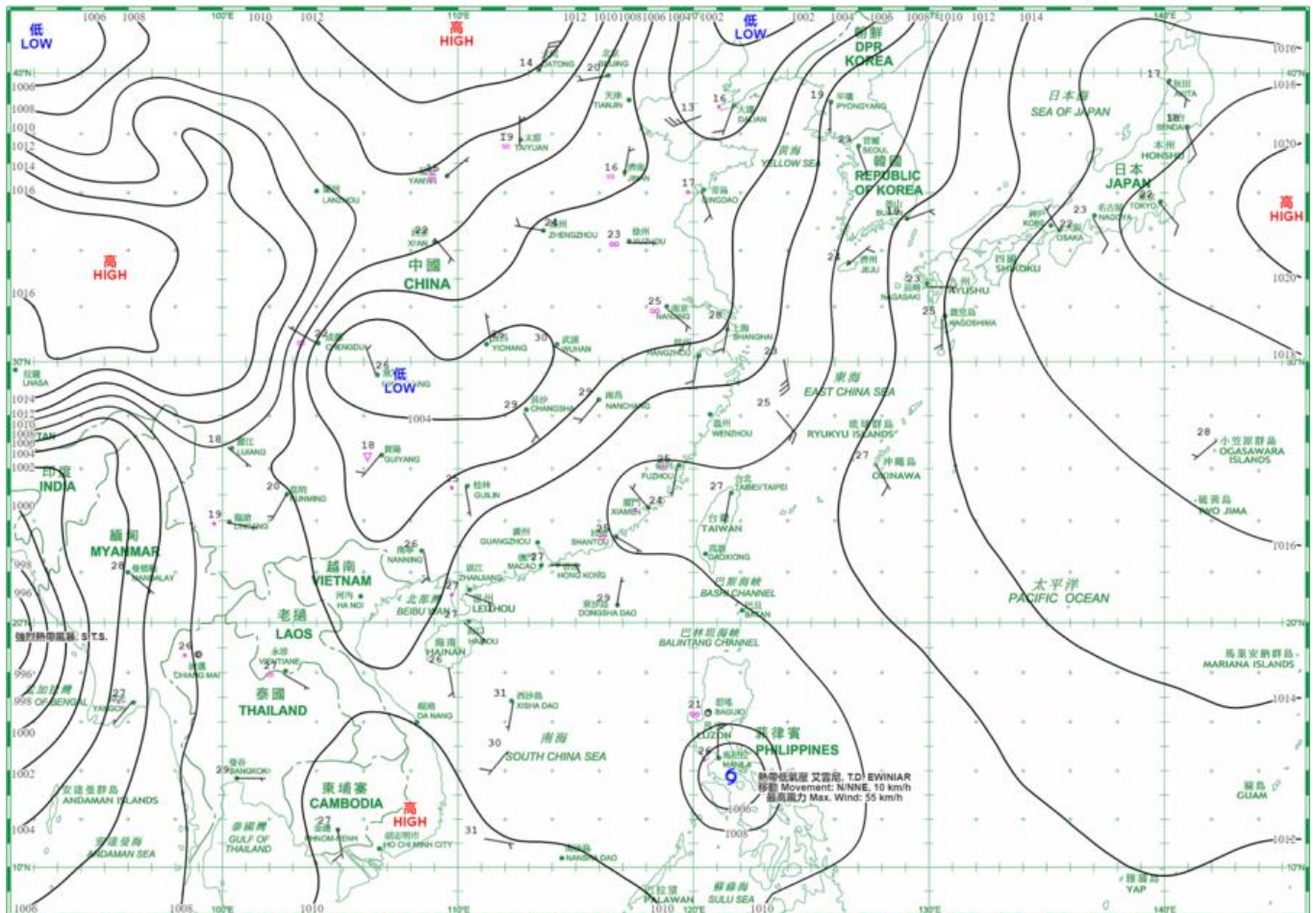
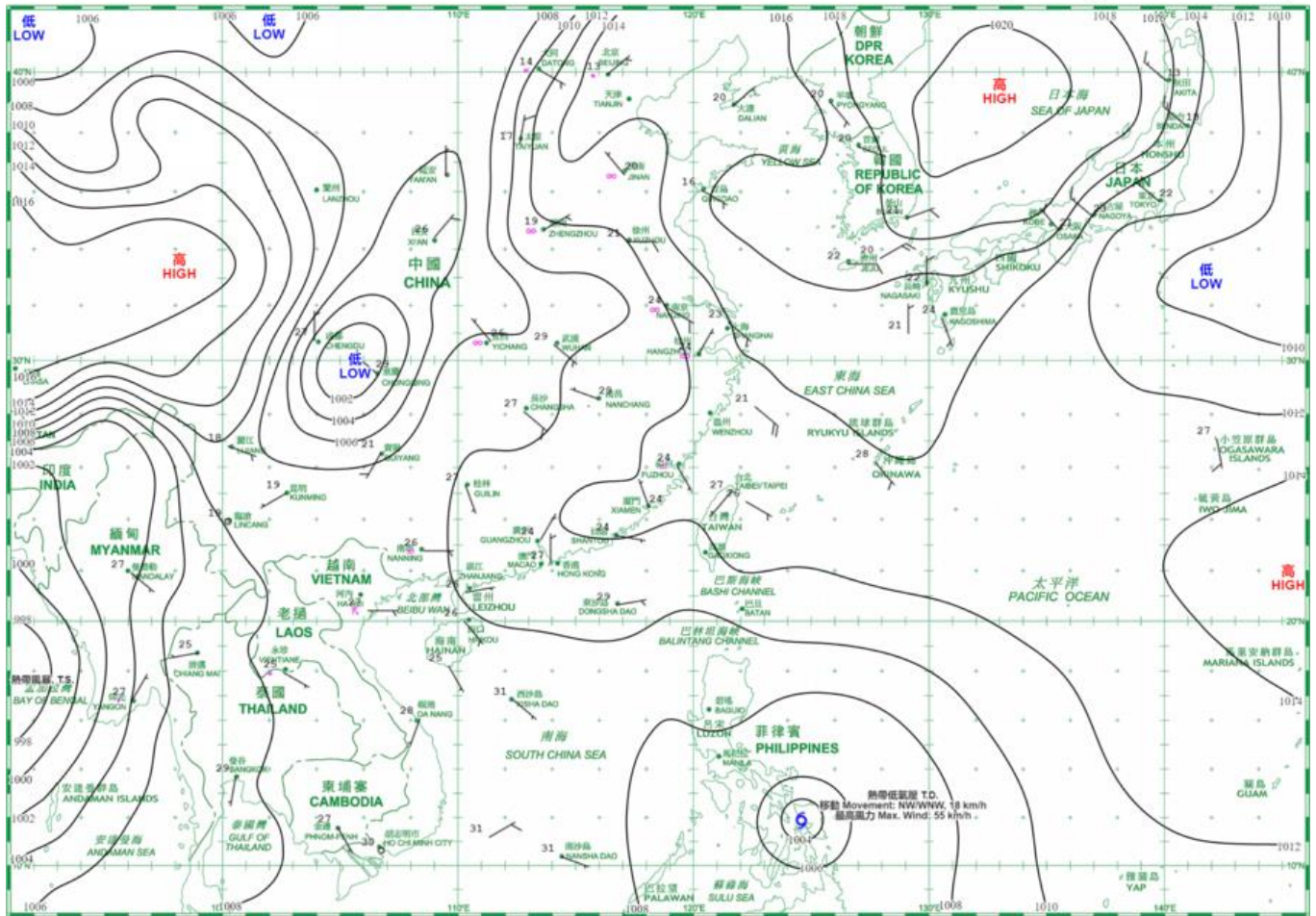


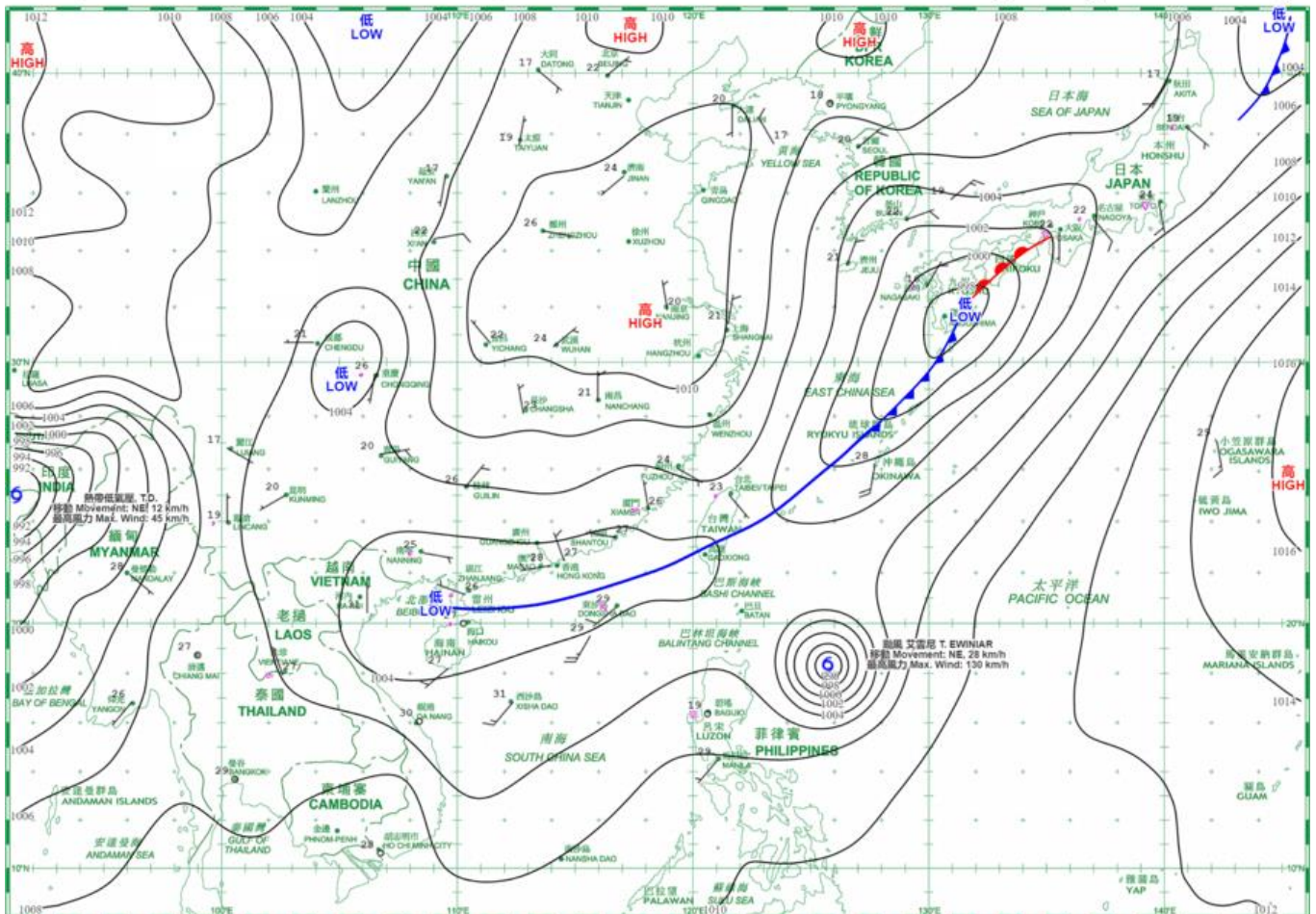
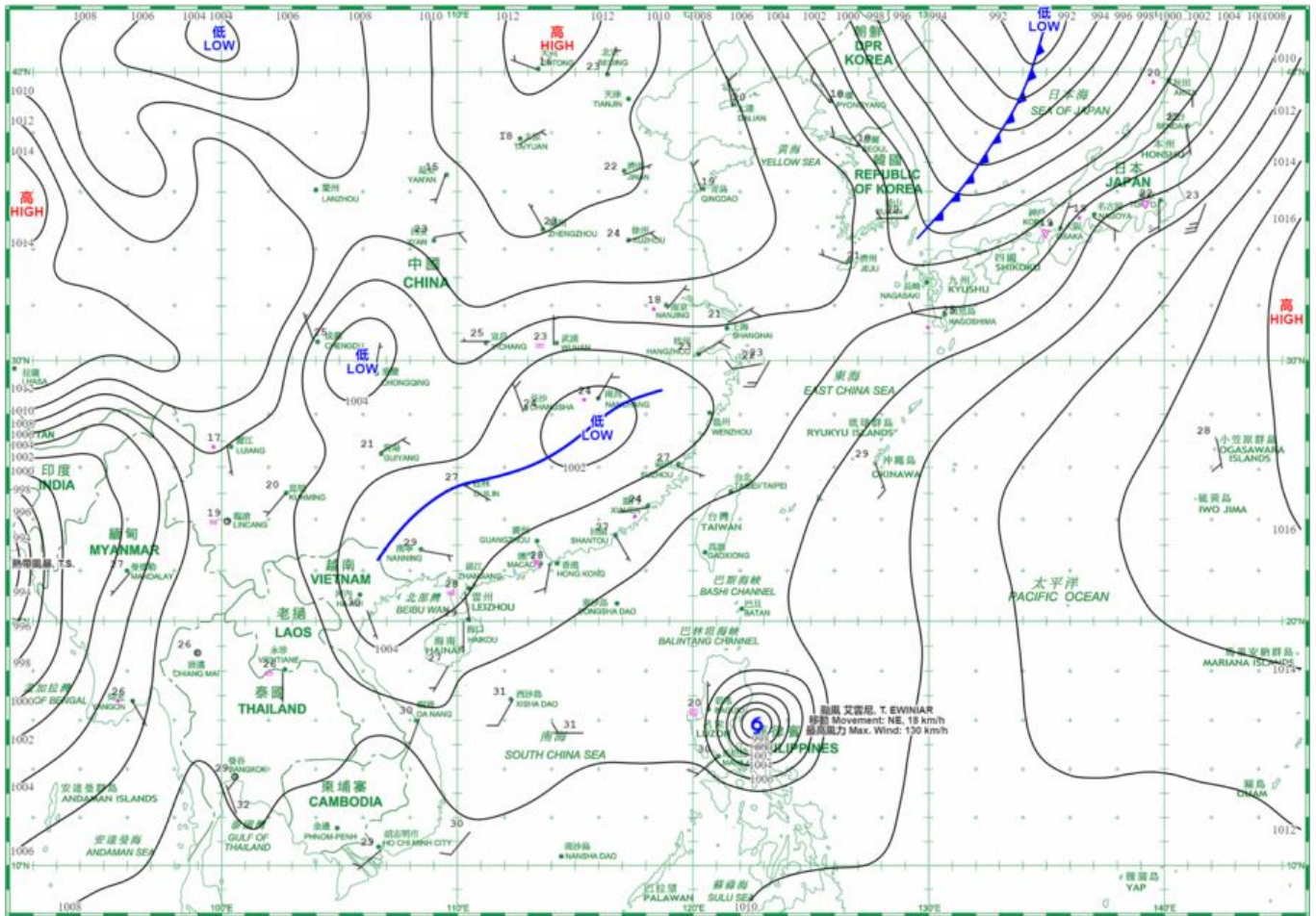
日期/Date: 23.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory

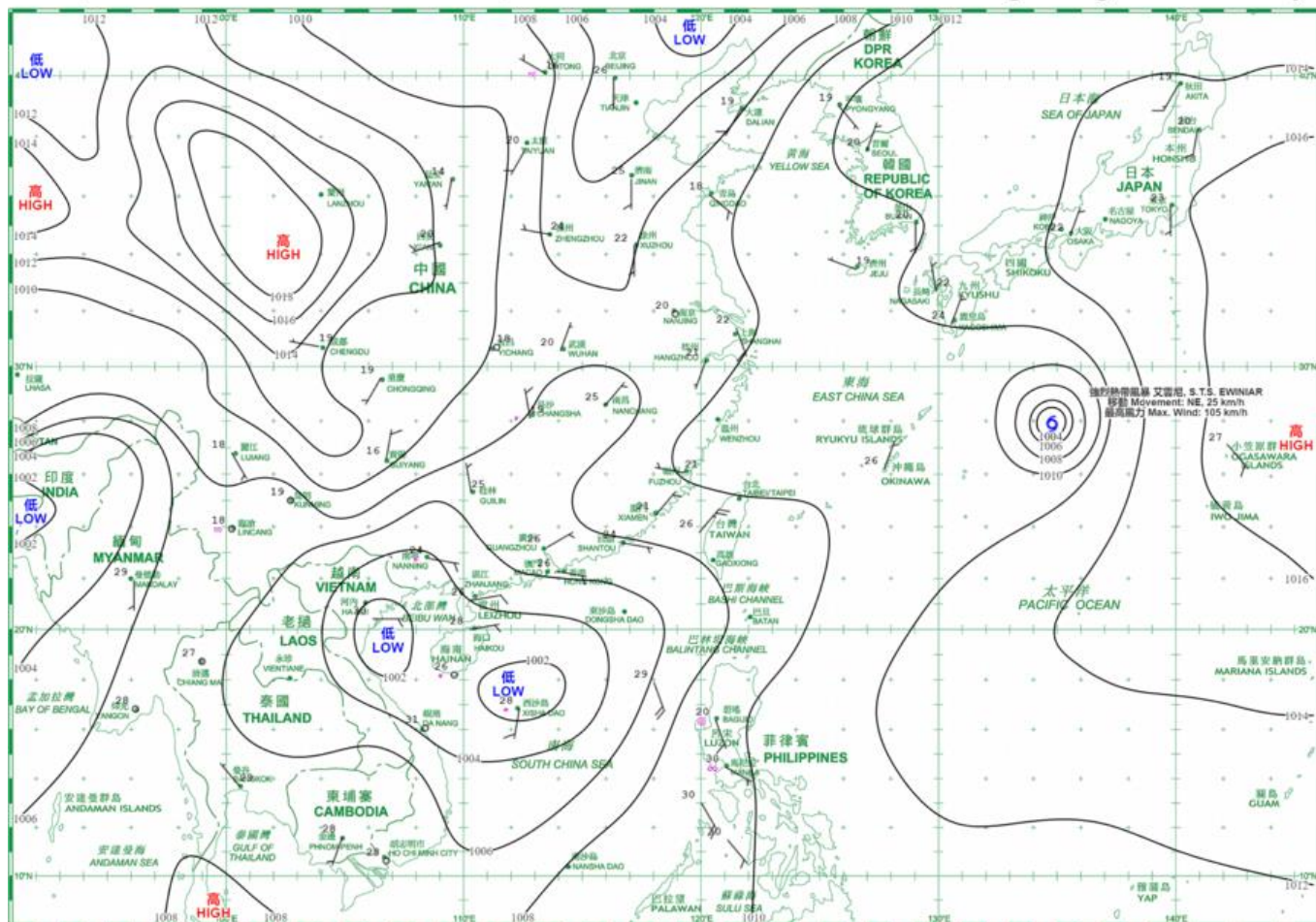
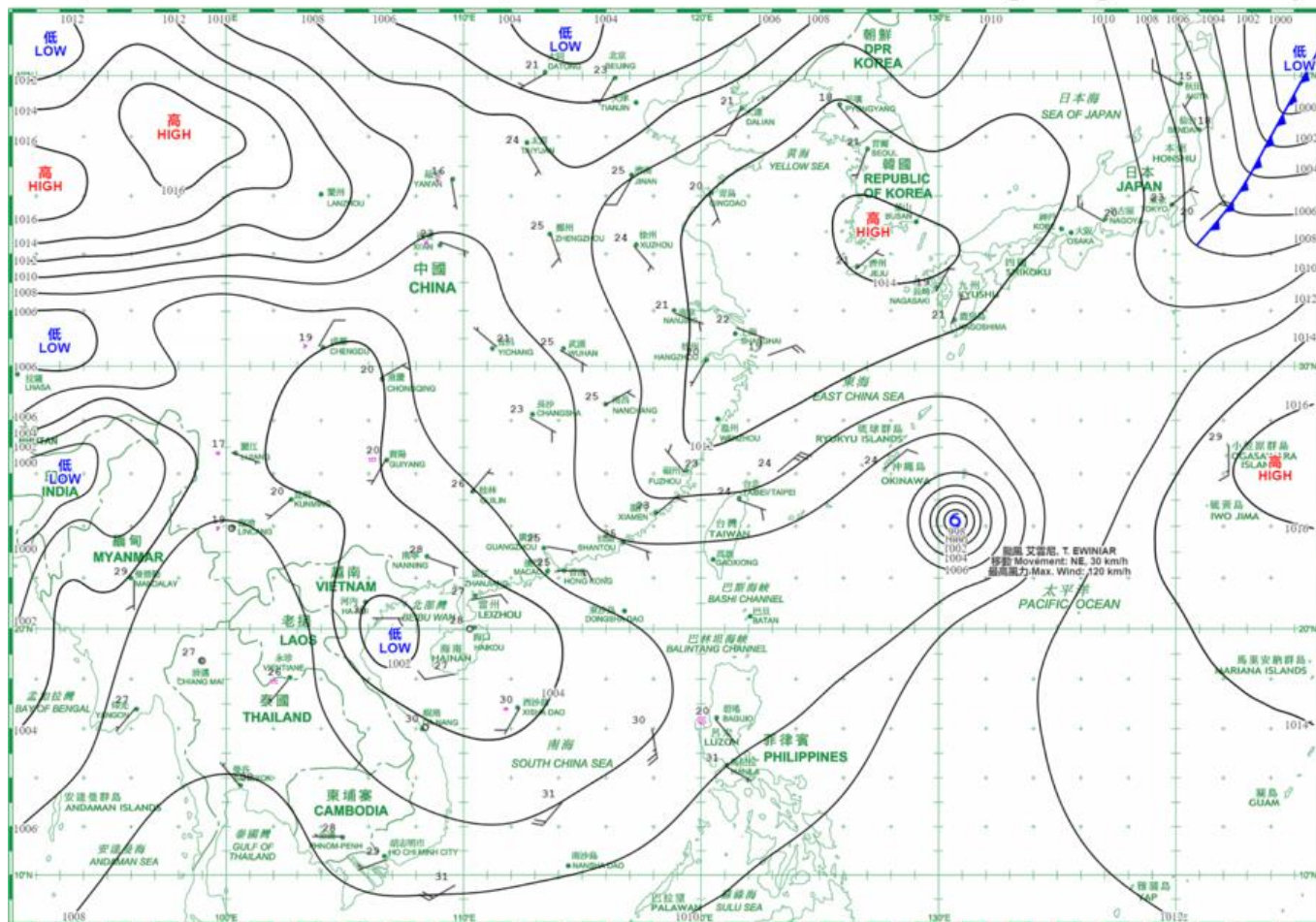


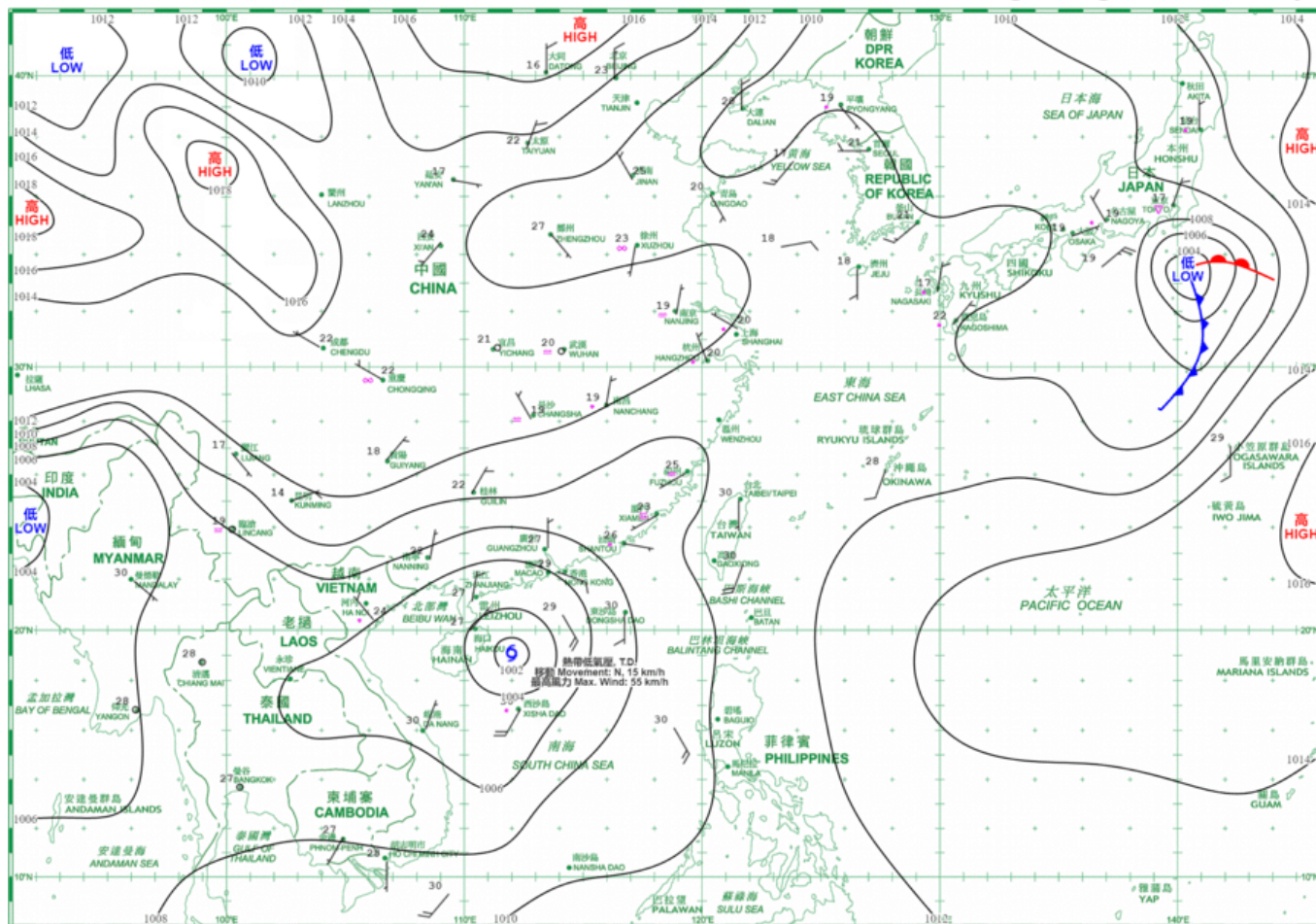
日期/Date: 24.05.2024 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory











4.1.1 二零二四年五月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

4.1.1 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 1), May 2024

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣 溫 Air Temperature			平均 露點溫度 Mean Dew Point Temperature	平均 相對濕度 Mean Relative Humidity	平均雲量 Mean Amount of Cloud	總雨量 Total Rainfall
		最高 Maximum	平均 Mean	最低 Minimum				
五 月 May	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1008.4	24.5	23.7	22.4	22.3	92	88	52.9
2	1011.7	25.6	24.6	23.7	22.4	88	88	1.1
3	1012.2	24.8	24.3	23.7	21.9	87	88	Tr
4	1009.3	25.4	24.0	22.4	22.8	93	88	75.1
5	1010.0	28.3	25.3	22.8	22.8	86	79	5.3
6	1012.0	31.9	27.7	24.6	24.2	82	53	-
7	1013.4	31.0	27.2	25.6	23.4	80	84	-
8	1014.0	30.3	26.7	25.1	22.2	76	82	Tr
9	1015.3	28.5	25.8	25.0	19.4	68	88	-
10	1015.1	26.9	25.3	24.2	19.9	72	88	Tr
11	1013.7	30.0	26.7	24.8	23.0	81	88	Tr
12	1011.7	30.7	27.1	25.3	24.3	85	87	3.1
13	1011.6	30.3	26.4	23.7	22.6	81	88	0.7
14	1013.7	29.2	25.5	23.1	18.1	64	40	-
15	1014.6	30.5	26.4	23.6	18.3	62	64	-
16	1014.8	29.2	26.2	24.6	17.5	60	55	-
17	1012.5	28.5	25.9	23.9	20.1	71	80	Tr
18	1009.6	28.6	26.3	25.1	20.6	71	88	Tr
19	1007.4	26.3	25.1	24.1	21.9	83	88	17.5
20	1006.8	25.4	24.5	23.9	23.1	92	88	30.7
21	1008.3	26.2	25.3	24.1	24.4	95	91	45.3
22	1008.9	27.0	26.1	25.2	24.5	91	91	Tr
23	1009.4	28.2	25.9	25.0	24.2	91	94	2.5
24	1010.0	26.4	25.3	24.6	24.0	92	92	17.6
25	1010.1	27.7	26.3	24.8	24.7	91	88	7.8
26	1008.3	30.2	27.4	25.7	25.0	87	88	0.3
27	1003.8	29.9	28.4	27.3	25.5	85	88	6.7
28	1002.9	32.0	28.1	26.0	24.9	83	88	8.9
29	1005.8	28.8	25.8	24.6	19.9	70	87	-
30	1005.9	26.2	25.5	24.6	22.9	86	88	3.7
31	1006.5	29.8	27.2	25.8	25.7	91	88	13.4
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1010.2	28.3	26.0	24.5	22.5	82	83	292.6
正常* Normal*	1009.3	28.8	26.3	24.5	23.0	83	76	290.6
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於五月二十七日 17 時 1 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1000.8 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1000.8 hectopascals at 1701 HKT on 27 May.

天文台於五月二十八日 13 時 16 分錄得本月最高氣溫 32.0 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 32.0 °C at 1316 HKT on 28 May.

天文台於五月一日 5 時 16 分及五月四日 18 時 7 分錄得本月最低氣溫 22.4 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 22.4 °C at 0516 HKT on 1 May and at 1807 HKT on 4 May.

天文台於五月四日 17 時 55 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 161 毫米/小時。

The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 161 millimetres per hour at 1755 HKT on 4 May.

* 1991-2020 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (http://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal/1991_2020/normal.htm)

* 1991-2020 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.hko.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1991_2020/normal.htm)

Tr - 微量 (降雨量少於 0.05 毫米)

Tr - Trace of rainfall (amount less than 0.05 mm)

4.1.2 二零二四年五月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), May 2024

日期 Date	出現低能見度的時數# Number of hours of Reduced Visibility#	總日照 Total Bright Sunshine	每日太陽總輻射 Daily Global Solar Radiation	總蒸發量 Total Evaporation	盛行風向 Prevailing Wind Direction	平均風速 Mean Wind Speed
五月 May	小時 hours	小時 hours	兆焦耳/米 ² MJ/m ²	毫米 mm	度 degrees	公里/小時 km/h
1	0	-	2.96	0.6	050	10.1
2	0	0.1	5.26	0.7	070	33.8
3	0	-	4.37	0.9	080	38.4
4	0	0.1	3.86	0.1	090	28.3
5	0	4.8	17.36	2.5	060	11.0
6	0	11.1	25.35	4.8	160	5.3
7	4	7.6	17.95	4.3	070	11.3
8	0	5.1	15.66	4.0	050	15.3
9	0	5.6	17.09	4.9	070	37.9
10	0	0.5	9.78	2.1	080	34.5
11	0	6.2	19.63	3.3	050	17.3
12	0	2.6	14.24	3.0	040	5.6
13	1	3.7	12.96	4.0	080	20.5
14	0	10.4	26.82	6.4	080	26.4
15	0	11.4	26.30	6.9	070	17.4
16	0	10.6	26.16	6.2	080	33.8
17	0	4.9	19.06	4.4	060	19.6
18	0	3.1	15.41	5.2	070	23.7
19	0	0.1	5.57	1.4	080	31.8
20	0	-	2.81	0.0	070	42.2
21	0	0.1	4.06	0.5	080	18.3
22	5	-	4.49	1.0	050	8.0
23	0	0.4	9.21	0.8	060	15.8
24	0	-	3.49	0.4	050	14.9
25	0	1.3	12.70	1.8	080	13.9
26	0	1.2	12.38	1.7	040	8.2
27	0	0.4	7.76	1.6	210	23.4
28	0	1.8	13.95	5.4	070	15.1
29	0	4.2	16.86	4.8	070	51.1
30	0	-	6.07	0.3	060	41.8
31	0	0.3	7.17	0.4	100	27.0
平均/總值 Mean/Total	10	97.6	12.48	84.4	070	22.6
正常* Normal*	36.9 §	138.8	14.46	109.8	080	19.8
觀測站 Station	香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport	京士柏 King's Park		橫瀾島^ Waglan Island^		

橫瀾島於五月十四日 1 時 31 分錄得本月最高陣風 87 公里/小時，風向 180 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 87 kilometres per hour from 180 degrees at 0131 HKT on 14 May.

低能見度是指能見度低於 8 公里，不包括出現霧、薄霧或降水。

- 在2004年及以前，香港國際機場的能見度讀數是基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。在2005年及以後，讀數是採用位於機場南跑道中間的能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據。這與使用儀器觀測來改進能見度評估的國際趨勢是一致的。
- 在2007年10月10日前曾出現於此摘錄內香港國際機場2005年及以後的低能見度時數資料乃基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。有關資料已於2007年10月10日起改為以機場南跑道中間之能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據計算。

Reduced visibility refers to visibility below 8 kilometres when there is no fog, mist, or precipitation.

- The visibility readings at the Hong Kong International Airport are based on hourly observations by professional meteorological observers in 2004 and before, and average readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour of the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway from 2005 onwards. The change of the data source in 2005 is an improvement of the visibility assessment using instrumented observations following the international trend.
- Before 10 October 2007, the number of hours of reduced visibility at the Hong Kong International Airport in 2005 and thereafter displayed in this summary was based on hourly visibility observations by professional meteorological observers. Since 10 October 2007, the data have been revised using the average visibility readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour, as recorded by the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway.

^ 如橫瀾島未能提供數據，則以長洲或其他鄰近氣象站的數據作補充，以計算盛行風向和平均風速。

^ In case the data are not available from Waglan Island, observations of Cheung Chau or other nearby weather stations will be incorporated in computing the Prevailing Wind Direction and Mean Wind Speed.

* 1991-2020 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (http://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal/1991_2020/normal.htm)

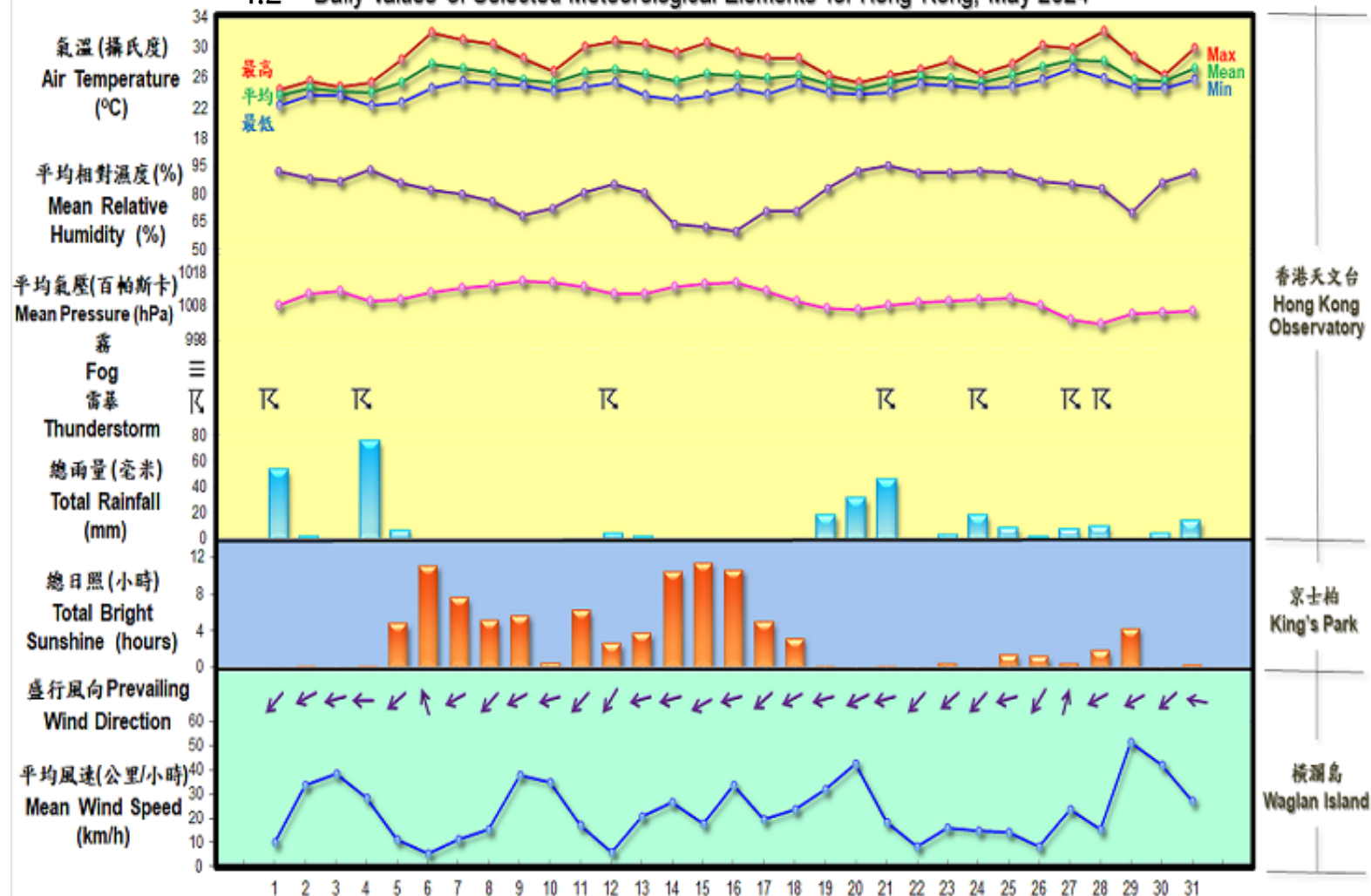
* 1991-2020 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.hko.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1991_2020/normal.htm)

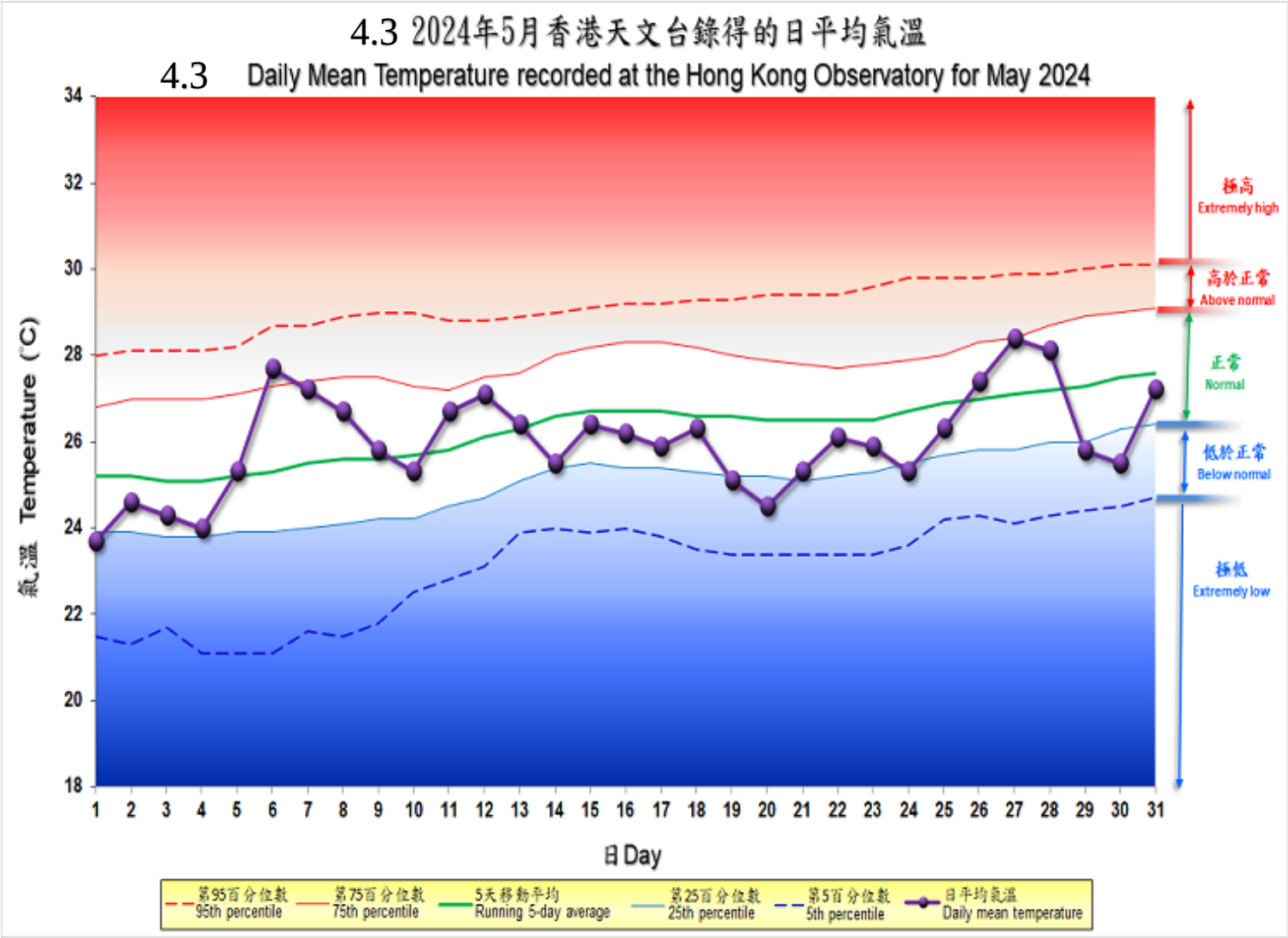
§ 1997-2023 平均值

§ 1997-2023 Mean value

4.2 2024年5月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, May 2024





備註：
極高：高於第 95 百分位數
高於正常：介乎第 75 和 第 95 百分位數之間
正常：介乎第 25 和 第 75 百分位數之間
低於正常：介乎第 5 和 第 25 百分位數之間
極低：低於第 5 百分位數
百分位數值及 5 天移動平均值是基於 1981 至 2010 年的數據計算所得

Remarks:
Extremely high: above 95th percentile
Above normal: between 75th and 95th percentile
Normal: between 25th and 75th percentile
Below normal: between 5th and 25th percentile
Extremely low: below 5th percentile
Percentile and 5-day running average values are computed based on the data from 1981 to 2010